The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,184 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd Dec.
MALWA	2989	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	6th Jan.
NAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	13th "
ASSAM	3038	600	G. W. F. Browne	20th "
R. MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	27th Jan.
P. EUXINE	2923	550	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
D. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	10th "
SIAM	3040	00	H. Weighell	17th "
P. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th "
M. L. GOROONDA	4409	800	J. Reeves	2nd Mar.
P. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th "
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
P. N. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3901	600	A. Symons	30th "
P. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	13th "
P. L. GANGES	4196	700	E. Stewart	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
P. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May

The steamers marked L proceed to London. Malta those marked P L to Brindisi and thence to London and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

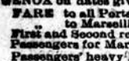
Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.
BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	6th Jan.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 17, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340,
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipt at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,001 800	10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st Feb.	20th March.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
STURA ..	On the 7th Jan.
BORMIDA ...	" 25th "

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600 650	7th Jan.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200 600	7th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewards on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1888.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600 650	14th Jan

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 28th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1887.

DRESSING CASES.
MOST USEFUL.

XMAS PRESENTS for Gentlemen, suitable for

DISTRICT, CAMP, SHIPBOARD, OR HOME USE.

The Stock comprises the following Specialities:—

No. 1.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, Razor, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush and Scissors, secured with Strap and Buckle, size about 8½ by 3½ by 2. Rs. 13.

No. 2.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, Razor, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush and Scissors, secured with Lock and Key, size about 8½ by 3½ by 2. Rs. 14.

No. 3.—Containing Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Comb, Soap Box, 2 Razors and Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Scissors, Tweezers, Penknife, Nail Trimmer, and Mirror, secured by Lock and Key, size about 9 by 4½ by 2. Rs. 21.

No. 4.—Containing 2 Electro-plated Mounted Bottles Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Shaving Brushes Scissors, Stiletto, Button Hook, Nail Trimmer, Comb, Mirror, 2 Razors, Razor Strop, Tweezers, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 10 by 6½ by 2½. Rs. 35.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES, made in best quality Morocco Leather, fitted with Hair, Clothes, and Hat Brushes, Bottles, with best Electro-plated Mounts, Comb, Razor Strop, Razors, Mirror, Nail, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes, Soap and Toothbrush cases, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 8 by 8 by 5. Rs. 60.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES, made in best quality Leather, in Imitation Crocodile Hide, containing Bottles for Soap, Perfume, and Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Hat or Clothes Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Mirror, Razor, Scissors, Nail File, Button Hook, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 11 by 7, by 2½. Rs. 54.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES, in Dark Brown Grosgrained Morocco, containing Bottles for Soap, Perfume, and Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Hat or Clothes Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Razor, Razor Strop, Scissors, Nail File, Tweezers, Button Hook, Blotting Book with Pen and Pencil, &c., secured with Lock and Key, size about 10 by 8 by 3. Rs. 54.

GENTS' DRESSING CASES in a variety of new designs, in Morocco and other Superior Leathers. From Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 65 each.

GENTS' DRESSING BAGS, in many new designs, fitted with Electro-plated or Solid Silver Mounts to Bottles, &c. From Rs. 90 to Rs. 500 each.

COURIER BAGS,
HAND OR BRIEF BAGS,
GLADSTONE BAGS, "Fitted,"
GLADSTONE BAGS, Empty.
TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd December 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, is the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 26th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

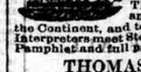
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th Dec., 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S Line "SWORDSMAN" will sail on SATURDAY, the 24th Dec. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietress & Directress .....Mrs. Geo. NORVILLE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY

Will play for the first time in Bombay Collier's beautiful

COMIC OPERA,
DOROTHY.

Produced under the personal supervision of Mr. Geo. NORVILLE.
THE COMIC OPERA.
DOROTHY.
DOROTHY.
DOROTHY.
NEW SCENERY BY MR. MADON.
CHARMING DRESSES.
OLD-FASHIONED MAYPOLE DANCE.
OLD ENGLISH MINUET.

JEWELLERY.

NEW STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY.

LADIES' FITCHU BROOCHES—In Plain Gold, or Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies, Corals, Sapphires, etc., the latest fashions and designs.

	Rs.	a.
Pearl and Diamond Scimitar	108	0
Two Crossed Swords, surmounted by a Crown, and Jewelled with Pearls, Ruby, Sapphire, and Diamonds	170	0
Fancy Pearl, Daisy Centre	80	0
Pearl and Coral Shield	50	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Whip	32	0
Do. do.	29	0
Plain Gold Bar, Etruscan Pattern	24	0
Pearl Handled Hatchet	45	0
Pearl and Diamond Bar	108	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe on two Bars	30	0
Plain Gold "Oar"	20	0
Pearl and Coral Bar	90	0
Pearl and Diamond Sword and Shield	44	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe Whip	29	0
Pearl Frog on Bar	40	0
Plain Gold Dagger	Rs. 20 and	22 8
Pearl and Coral Bar Brooch	Rs. 63 and	70 0
Plain Gold Anchor Brooch		20 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Forget-Me-Not Spray in Enamel		40 0
Three Pearl Horseshoes entwined		85 0
Three Plain Gold Horseshoes entwined		27 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Bit		36 0
Plain Gold and Platinum Horseshoe and Bit		45 0
Plain Gold "Good Luck" Bar Brooch		29 0
Plain Gold "Mizpah" Bar Brooch		29 0
Pearl Harp		58 0
Pearl Horseshoe		38 0
Two Pearl Hearts entwined		63 0
Pearl and Diamond Star (Brooch and Hair Pin)		108 0
Plain Gold Bar, ball ends		27 0
Plain Gold, two Arrows and Horseshoe		34 0
Gold Horseshoe		36 0
Diamond Crescent (Brooch and Hair Pin)		500 0
Double Row Pearl Horseshoe		80 0
Buttercup and Daisy with Pearls		54 0
Do. do. Pearls and Corals		44 0
Do. do. Plain and Gold		40 0
Sword Hilt Jewelled with Pearls		34 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe		11 0
Do. do.		16 0
Do. do.		17 0
Do. do.		36 0
Do. do.		40 0
Plain Gold Butter Cup, Daisy and Corn Brooch		100 0
Gold Sickle and Corn Brooch, Jewelled with Pearls		63 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and "Good Luck" Brooches		27 0
Plain Gold "Horseshoe" Brooches or Flowerholders, complete with a Buttonhole of Flowers		25
Plain Gold "Sickle" Brooches or Flowerholders, complete with Buttonhole of Flowers		25 0
Pearl Daisy (Brooch or Hair Pin)		150 0
Diamond Horseshoe Brooch or Flowerholder, complete with Buttonhole of Flowers		250 0

ROUND PATTERN BROOCHES.

Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	35	0
Single Pearl Centre	60	0
Do.	50	0
Pearl and Diamond, Star Centre	35	0
Do. do.	40	0
Do. do.	50	0
Do. do.	55	0
Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	40	0
Do. do.	45	0
Do. do.	50	0
Do. do.	54	0
Single Pearl centre	27	0
Gold and Diamond Spider in Oyster Shell	45	0

OVAL SHAPED BROOCHES.

Single Stone, Diamond Centre	100	0
Do. do.	120	0
Plain Gold, Raised Ornamentation	54	0
Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	58	0
Pearl and Diamond Lappet	135	0
Single Stone, Diamond Centre	55	0
Do. do.	65	0

PEARL LACE AND RIBBON BROOCHES.

Pearl Star	12	0
Do. Trefoil	7	8
Do. Star and Crescent	13	8
Do. Horseshoe	12	0
Do. Entwined Hearts	14	8

GOLD BANGLES,
GOLD BRACELETS,
GOLD NECKLETS,
GOLD ALBERTS,
GOLD LOCKETS,
GEM RINGS,
GOLD KEEPERS,
GOLD WEDDINGS
&c., &c., &c.,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-4 and	2	12
Do. Practice	each 5	12
Do. do. Best Selected Dyemailed	" 7	0
Do. Single Cane	" 9	8
Do. Double Cane	" 9	8
Do. Treble Cane	" 10	8
Do. All Cane	" 12	0
STUMPS for Boys' use	per set 1	21
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Balls	" 3	8
Do. With Brass Ferrules	" 5	12
Do. do. and Iron Points	" 6	8
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c.	each 12	0

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Gent's	each	6 8
Do. do. Cork-handled, Gent's	"	7 8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a Screw Adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung	"	14
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung	"	9 8
Do. do. do. Double Strung	"	11 8
Do. do. do. Cork Handled	"	10 8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern	"	12 8
Do. "The Demon" Slazenger's	"	12 8
Do. "The Victor" Fortnam's	"	12 8
Do. Ayre's Champion	"	12 12

FOOT-BALL.

	Rs.	a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed		
No. 4—26 in circumference	each	6 12
No. 5—28 in do.	"	7 8
No. 6—30 in do.	"	8 8
No. 7—32 in do.	"	9 8
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.		

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, Boys,' each Re. 1-4 to		1 12
Do. Duke's Double Seam	each	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam	"	4 12
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam	"	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam	"	4 0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured	"	4 12
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated	per pair	6 8
BATTING GLOVES, best improved Vulcanised Tubular India-Rubber	"	7 0
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock	Per pair	18 0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin	"	7 0
SHOES, fitted with Spikes	"	10 8

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, catgut sewn, Regulation size	per doz.	8 8
Do. do. do. Champion, Underewn do.	"	9 0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced	"	12 0
Do. Ayre's do.	"	12 0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	per set	17 8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club	each	11 8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws	"	7 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles	per pair	10 0

GOLF.

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28	per doz.	9 8
CLEEK'S	each	4 12
IRONS	"	4 12
IRON NIBLICKS	"	4 12
PLAY CLUBS	"	3 12
PUTTERS	"	3 12
SPOONS, Long, Middle and Short	"	3 12

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS

SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST PROVISIONS, BEERS, WINES, ÆRATED WATERS, &c., &c.,

BY

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AND TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

FEDERICO PELITI,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

HAS the pleasure to announce that his establishment is now open, and that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the Confectionery line. Inspection is solicited to the large assortment of Fondants, plain and fancy, Chocolates, Pastry, etc., now on view. These will be found equal to any procurable in the best houses in Paris. His stock of Crystallized Fruits, Dragees, and French Provisions are all *Premier Choix*. Stores not approved of can be returned.

F. P. would also draw attention to the magnificent assortment of silk and plush hand-painted Bonbonieres, Baskets, Fancy Boxes, etc., all suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents. Also the latest novelties in French, German, and English crackers.

Christmas orders for Cakes, Plum Puddings, Mince Pies, and other delicacies can now be booked.

Mofussil orders carefully and punctually attended to.

F. PELITI,
73, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

1 A, Church Gate Street, Dec. 12th, 1887.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES.

GOLD hunting keyless, 4 plain clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ... ... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 4,000

Gold hunting keyless half chronometer minute repeater, with chronograph and minute recorder, gold ornamented blue dial, with white figures, interchangeable white dial and black figures, heavy gold cases, richly encrusted with faultless diamonds, on red or blue enamel, surrounded by a row of very fine white pearls, both back and front, a magnificent six pointed diamond star in the centre of the cover, and a beautifully hand-painted sporting medallion on the obverse ... ... Rs. 4,000

In addition to the above, a variety of very grand gold watches for presentation, the massive gold cases artistically enamelled or set with gems, and combining in various ways every refinement of complicated mechanism, clock minute, repeater, calendar, chronograph, 8 day movement, &c. &c.

ENAMELLED MINIATURE MEDALLION PORTRAITS,

To be inserted in the domes of the above watches, exquisitely painted by our special artist from a good photograph with a careful memorandum of the coloring, cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 extra.

OUR JUBILEE WATCH.

The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, protected in this way, forms an appropriate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee of her reign. It is a little gem of art as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can fix it into the dome of any of the above watches, or any other of sufficient size.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, BICYCLES, &c.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

XMAS 1887.
MORENAS & COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just unpacked

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS,

COMPRISING

ALBUMS.—Plain, Floral, Musical, Scrap, Calf Bound, Plush, Leather Mounted, Shield Corners, Full Cabinet, Morocco, Nickle-Mounted.

FOR PRESENTATION TO CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
From As. 8 to Rs. 5 each.
MUSICAL DECANTERS AND INK-STANDS.
ELECTROPLATED WARES.
LEATHER GOODS.
DOLLS AND MECHANICAL TOYS.
SKIN AND ROCKING HORSES.
SPEAKING ANIMALS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND RINGS.
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BRANDY.	WHISKEY.	OLD TOM AND GIN.
PORT.	SHERRY.	CLARET.
CHAMPAGNE.	HOCK.	MOSELLE.
BEER.	STOUT.	LIQUEURS.

HAM. BACON. CHEESE.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

APRICOT.	GREENGAGES.	CHERRY.
WHITE PEARS.	PINK PEARS.	PEACHES.

In cases of about eight pounds, or Re. 1-12 per lb.

FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

CONFECTIONERY:

A Choice Collection and Great Variety.

PRALINES A LA ROSE.	FONDANTS.	NOUGATINES.
PRALINES VANILLE.	CHOCOLATE CREAM.	APRICOTINES.
ARGENTIS.	AMENDES SURFINE.	LEGUMES.

LIQUEUR LOZENGES. DRAGEES PARISIENNES.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

BOILED CONFECTIONERY.	DROPS & TABLETS.	GELATINE GOODS.
LOZENGES.	TOFFEE, BUTTER SCOTCH.	

TURKISH DELIGHTS. PRUNES.

MORENAS AND COMPANY,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM OR DANDELION.

A CONCENTRATED preparation of the root, much prescribed for disorders of the Liver and complaints arising therefrom. It is much more powerful than the "Juices" commonly sold, and highly recommended by the most experienced Anglo-Indian physicians.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM WITH PODOPHYLLIN.

AN excellent compound of the two remedies; more active in stimulating the Liver and Bowels, and removing bilious symptoms.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK. RHAMNUS FRANGULA.

A VERY agreeable and efficient vegetable Aperient, adapted alike to Adults and Children, especially to the latter, on account of its pleasant taste. In many cases it has effected a complete cure in Chronic Constipation when every other remedy tried has failed. We recommend it as really worth a trial. It is perfectly safe.—Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

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A CONCENTRATED preparation of Quinine, Arsenic, and Salines. It is very efficient when given between the paroxysm of Intermittent Fever. Up-country correspondents report the greatest success in many malignant cases. It is prepared specially for the medicine chest in this concentrated form, and should be carefully measured when given.—Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF CASCARA SAGRADA. RHAMNUS PURSHIANA.

A TONIC laxative much used and strongly recommended in habitual Constipation. Like the Extract of Black Alder, its dose may be lessened till constipation ceases.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

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A SAFE and agreeable Aperient, especially for infantile cases, prepared from the finest Senna without evaporation, and therefore retaining its full activity.—Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

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CARBOLIZED PEAT,
THE NEW
DISINFECTING POWDER

For the Bath-room, Stables, Sewers, Drains, &c.

DR. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT says of it:—"Peat in its natural state is highly antiseptic, to which may be attributed the long period which is required before the traces of the substances originating it are effaced. This quality has been further proved by the wood which is found without being in the least injured, although buried thirty feet deep in it for centuries. Not only these, but human bodies and remains of animals—the latter now extinct—and other substances prone to putrefaction, have been found at a great depth in a high state of preservation."

Per Tin, 8 as. Per Cwt., Rs. 13.

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Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore*.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.
COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

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Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Prices

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AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Doors open at 2-30, commencing at 3-30.

L. MAYA, Secretary.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Proprietress & Directress .....MRS. GEO. NORVILLE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 21ST DEC., 1887.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

TO-MORROW.—EAST LYNNE.

No performance on FRIDAY in consequence of the production of DOROTHY on SATURDAY.

SATURDAY.—DOROTHY.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

THE S.S. "LIVINGSTONE" has arrived from ANTWERP, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which, they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Useless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claim's for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December, 1887.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 26th instant, and on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, on account of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th December 1887.

JUNAGADH RAILWAY.

WANTED, TWO NATIVE PERMANENT WAY SUB-INSPECTORS. None but natives who can read and write English, and who are thoroughly experienced in the work need apply.

Replies will be sent only to selected candidates.

Apply stating age and salary required with copies of certificates (which will not be returned) to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, in charge, Junagadh, Railway, Junagadh.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1888-89.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, as required by Sections 78 and 79, of the Bombay Municipal Act, that the VALUATION for 1888-89 of all Houses, Buildings, and Lands liable to the Municipal Rates in the City of Bombay, has been completed, and that the Assessment Book may be inspected at the Municipal office.

Also that the Municipal Commissioner will, on the 16th of January, 1888, proceed to revise the said valuation.

All complaints against such valuation should be made to the Commissioner in writing, and left at his office three days before the day above fixed for the revision of valuation.

F. L. CHARLES,

Ag. Muncpl. Comsr. for the city of Bombay.

Muncpl. Comrs. Office, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1887.

HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE & CO.

SEASON GREETINGS 1887-88.

UNPACKED PER S. S. BALLARAT.

A RICH and SELECT COLLECTION of the works of the most eminent ENGLISH POETS in tastefully bound volumes placed in rich Morocco and Russia Cases.

ALSO

A splendid assortment of latest books in richly illumined volumes.

	Rs.	a.
BYRON, in 12 vols., red morocco, and in case ...	25	0
SHAKESPEARE, in 13 vols., blue morocco, and in case ...	25	0
SCOTT, SIR WALTER, in 7 vols., red morocco, and in case ...	20	0
LONGFELLOW, in red Russia, comp. in 1 vol..	5	0
MILTON, in black Russia, comp. in 1 vol.....	5	0
SHAKESPEARE, in brown Russia, comp. in 1 vol...	5	0
WORDSWORTH, in black Russia, comp. in 1 vol...	5	0
ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENT; by H. W. Dulcken, half morocco ...	15	8

NEW BOOKS.

Bones: His Anecdotes and Jokes; by Geo. Washington Moore...	0	10
Briar and Palm; by Annie S. Swan ...	3	8
Child's History of England; by Charles Dickens	1	0
A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language; by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, Litt, D., LL. D, ...	3	12
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Daily Life and Work in India; by W. J. Wilkins ...	3	8
A Dead Heat; or, Neck and Neck, by B. Hemyng ...	1	4
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Little Miss Peggy: Only a Nursery Story; by Mrs. Molesworth ...	3	0
Loirine. A Tragedy; by A. C. Swinburne	4	0
Paddy at Home; by the Baron E. D. Mandat-Grancey ...	1	4
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All the Year Round, 'Xmas Number .....Rs.	0	6
Arrowsmith's Christmas Annual, 1887. (Katharine Regina) ...	0	10
Bow Bell's Almanac ...	0	6
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Boy's Own Paper, 'Xmas Number ...	0	8
Chatterbox, 1887 ...	2	0
Christian World Annual, for 1888 (Awakened)...	0	10
English Illustrated Magazine 'Xmas number ...	0	10
Every Boy's Annual, 1888 ...	4	0
Family Herald, Vol. 59...	3	0
Father 'Xmas Number ...	1	0
Girls' Own Annual, 1887 ...	5	4
Girls' Own Paper, 'Xmas Number...	0	8
Good Words, 'Xmas Number ...	0	6
GRAPHIC 'XMAS NUMBER (with large Colour Plate) ...	1	0
Grants 'Xmas Number (Seal of the Snake) ...	0	10
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Harper's Young People, Vol. 3 ...	5	4
Hood's Comic Annual, 1888...	0	10
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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (WITH 4 COLOUR PLATES) ...	1	0
Le Figaro Illustre ...	3	8
Little Folks' Annual ...	0	6
London Society, 'Xmas Number ...	0	10
Sylvia's Home Journal, 'Xmas Number ...	1	0
YOUNG LADIES JOURNAL, 'XMAS NUMBER (WITH COLOR PLATE ...	1	8
Zadkiel's Almanac...	0	6
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Steamer.	Tons.	Commdr.	on or about.
CLAN GRAHAM....	3,000	J. Alexanderson	10th Jan. '88

THIS Steamer is fitted with every requisite for comfort. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles). For particulars as to rates of passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th Dec., 1887.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS for TEAK SCANTLINGS will be received by the Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, before 12 noon, on the 28th instant.

2. Particulars may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle.

3. The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. CORKE, Engineer's Storekeeper.

Bombay, 20th December, 1887.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT SECRETARY has been FILLED UP.

G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th, December, 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February 1888, for about 600 tons of Cast Iron Pipes, 480 sluice valves, and 400 Fire Hydrants.

2. Printed copies of form of Contract, Specification, &c., can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 19th Dec., 1887.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, beg to give notice that Mr. C. H. BRIGGS is NO LONGER in their EMPLOY.

Bombay, 19th Dec., 1887.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Delhi Municipality. Salary Rs 500. Must have some knowledge of Engineering. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to.

R. CLARKE C. S., Depy. Comr. and President M. C.

Delhi, Dec. 13, 1887.

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MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,

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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at

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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

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FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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UMMUM STREET.

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For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Raiahs Municipalities, &c.

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CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.

PINTS do, 8 do. ..... „ 2-12 „

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PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

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HUMMUM STREET.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of Government, the Belgaum Miraj Section of the West Deccan Line will be OPEN for the BOOKING of all descriptions of Traffic, on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd December, 1887. The whole of the West Deccan Line from Poona to the Junction with the South Deccan Line will then be OPEN, and through communication afforded between Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Bellary, Guntakal, and intermediate Stations.

The following will be the timings of trains:—

Stations.		Passenger and Mixed Trains 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.									
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			
Poona	Dep.	8 15	3 30	..	..	..	..	..			
Wathar	Dep.	P. M. 2 13	8 34	..	..	..	..	..			
Miraj	Arr.	9 5	A. M. 2 ..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Dep.	..	2 11	11 15	..	..	..	..			
Belgaum	Arr.	..	7 13	6 0	..	..	..	..			
	Dep.	..	7 28	..	9 30	..	..	..			
Londa	Arr.	..	9 18	..	11 50	..	..	..			
	Dep.	..	9 40	..	12 10	..	..	..			
Dharwar	Dep.	..	P. M. 12 40	..	..	A. M. 3 40	6 20	..			
Hubli	Dep.	..	1 30	..	..	4 35	6 20	..			
Harihar	Arr.	..	7 51	..	..	..	..	..			
Gadag	Dep.	..	..	..	..	7 10	8 47	..			
Bellary	Arr.	..	..	..	..	P. M. 1 48	..	..			
	Dep.	..	..	..	..	2 0	..	5	35		
Guntakal	Arr.	..	..	..	..	3 45	..	7	43		

Stations.		Passenger and Mixed Trains, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.									
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		
Guntakal	Dep.	8 25	4 40	..	..	..	..	..	..		
ellary	Arr.	10 8	6 53	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Dep.	10 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Gadag	Dep.	P. M. 5 30	..	6 55	..	..	..	..	..		
Harihar	Dep.	12 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Hubli	Dep.	8 20	..	9 35	6 30	..	..	..	..		
Dharwar	Arr.	9 5	..	10 31	7 29	..	..	..	..		
	Dep.	9 20	..	..	7 35	..	..	..	..		
onda	Dep.	A. M. 12 40	..	..	11 35	..	..	..	..		
elgaum	Arr.	2 48	..	..	2 12	..	..	..	..		
	Dep.	3 10	..	..	..	3 0	..	..	..		
Miraj	Arr.	8 18	..	..	..	9 15	..	..	..		
	Dep.	8 30	..	..	..	..	..	10	55		
Wathar	Dep.	P. M. 2 20	..	..	..	P. M. ..	..	A. M. 6	31		
Poona	Arr.	7 1	..	..	..	..	..	12	0		

For further particulars see Time and Fare Table aboard, dated 15th December 1887.

JAS. CRAIK, Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 14th December 1887.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

1st Prize	...	Rs. 500
2nd „	...	„ 200
3rd „	...	„ 100
20 Prizes	...	„ 10 each

Coupon entitling holder to compete for the above prizes, given with each watch sold before December 31st, 1887.

Prizes awarded and list published February 1st, 1888.

Full particulars will be supplied by

THE AGENT to the Company,

BOMBAY.

THE BATTLE OF THE WATCHES.

Watch buyers find it hard to discover which is the best of the many cheap watches offered for sale; each retailer declaring the watch he offers to be better than every other.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,

Confident in the superiority of the Waterbury, and knowing it to be

THE CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD,

Hereby issue to all dealers in cheap watches in India a

CHALLENGE

To run 1,000 to 10,000 WATERBURYS against a like number of any other make of Watches sold in India for Rs. 10 or less.

The loser or losers in the competition to forfeit the sum of Rs. 1,000 to an Indian harity, to be mutually agreed upon.

SUGGESTED CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION.

1. The watches tested to be identically the same as advertised and to be sold for the sum stated.
2. An umpire to be appointed whose decision shall be final. Umpire to be a Solicitor, Notary Public, or Public Accountant.
3. The watches to be exhibited publicly in one of the three presidential towns and to be kept running six days or longer.
4. The watches to be set to time at beginning of competition, and wound once every day in the presence of the umpire, who shall daily remove from competition all watches which have stopped or varied more than five minutes from gun-fire time.
5. The make of watch having the greatest number of survivors at the end of the contest to be declared the winner.

Any other fair condition which may be suggested will be accepted by the Company.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.

Is accurate,

Will regulate to a minute a month,

Is durable, Is reliable,

Is made entirely by machinery,

Is therefore uniform in quality,

And is easily and cheaply repaired.

Guaranteed for one year.

Repaired at any time for one rupee or less.

THE WATERBURY

Will last a lifetime, as all damaged parts are replaced when watches are repaired.

CHAINS FOR THE WATERBURY,

IN ALL PATTERNS.

Equal to Silver, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. [2,]

Equal to Gold, will stand acid, Rs. 3.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8 Rs. 8-8

May be obtained of dealers throughout the country, of

Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Limited,

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Or from the Sole Agent for India,

WATERBURY WATCH CO.,

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LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

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BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!

MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!

MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR." .....Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS." .....Rs.	30 8
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"SPECIALLY SELECTED." ..... „	24 8	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ..... „	43 0
"EAST INDIA." ..... „	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."... „	50 0

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Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

DRESS PUMPS.

DRESS OXFORD SHOES

TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs.	12	8
Dress Oxford Shoes, Superior finish	... „	14	0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light Ladies'...	„	9	8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s from...	„	11	8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s from...	„	7	0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles ...	„	14	8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS!

SHIRTS!!

SHIRTS!!!

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting ORDERS, beg o inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.

The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

ZEPHYR OR TAFFETA SHIRTS.

Soft and light, for Hot weather wear. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials.

Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.

A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz., Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.

Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.

Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.

Ex-fine Long-cloth, do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.

Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.

Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirt, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.

Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

1887!! CHRISTMAS 1887!!

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

BIRTHDAY AND COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & CO. have the honour to announce that their importations for the Present Season's Christmas Trade are now open and displayed in their Show-room. The great depression in every branch of manufacture, which has of late obtained in London, Paris, and Vienna, has checked purchases in Europe, and, in consequence their London Partners have been able to buy for cash, at unprecedented low prices, a varied and extensive collection of elegant and useful articles, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON & CO.,

IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

Opposite Municipal Offices.

TOM SAYERS.....PROPRIETOR.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

THE ONLY HOTEL WITH A FRENCH COOK IN BOMBAY.

SPECIAL RATES FOR BOARDING WITHOUT LODGING.

Breakfast 9 to 11, Tiffin 1 to 3, Dinner 7-30 to 8-30,

After which cold Suppers can be supplied

Tiffins and Dinners can be arranged for any number of due notice is given.

A SALE of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES in AID of the GIRLS' SCHOOLS of the FREE CHURCH MISSION, will be held in the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Lower Hall, on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 20th and 21st instant. Hours of Sale each Day, 4. to 7 p.m.

Free Church Mission House, 13th December 1887.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU, Original Manufacturer of JOB.

Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 65, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Tenders for the Supply up to 1,000 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber, for early delivery.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum per centage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specification of shipment, shewing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Store-keeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th December 1887.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING, M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, Hon. Secretaries

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

HURJIMULL AND CO.

XMAS, 'XMAS, 'XMAS:—A nicely selected and choice collection of Diamond, Gem, Gold and Fine Art Work Jewellery, for presentation. Elegant Ceylon Brooches, Gold Star cut Gent's and Ladies Alberts and Necklets, Rampore Chudders and Cashmere Shawls, Ivory Toys, Chinese, Japanese and Indian Curios, &c., &c. Prices Cheap. Inspection solicited. Up-country orders promptly executed. Price lists free. HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1887.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND FRAMES.

PANEL PORTRAITS, beautifully executed,

Size 11½ inches by 8½ inches. Rs. 7-8 each.

H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
H. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, in Masonic Robes.

The latter also in colours. Rs. 12-8 each.

Cabinet size Photographs of H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, in Masonic Robes. Rs. 1-8 each.

Frames, Cabinet size, Glass bevilled edges, and silver borders with new metal spring back.....Rs.	2 8
Do. do. with decorated front—water lilies, &c. ..... Rs.	3 8
Frames, Cabinet size, Plush from ..... Rs.	4 to 6-8
Do. do. new pattern for Crystoleum pictures ..... Rs.	7 8

PHILIPS AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બાંબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોંરપોરેશન લિમિટેડ.

ધી બાંમે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1887, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.

Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1887.

In accordance with section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after to-day.

WALLACE & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless ..... Rs.	50
Gold Hunting Keyless .. .. „	65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless ..... „	70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel POONA.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the tobacco with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS, CAIRO,

AND IMPORTED ONLY BY

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR .....Rs. 3-12 per 100

No. 2, MEDIUM ..... „ 2-12 „

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, 3 p.m.
Fancy Bazaar, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 4 to 7 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, St. Isabel's School, 6-30 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, this evening.
Norville's Company, Novelty Theatre, 9 p. m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived, on the 19th:—Genoese (Ship), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Shahjahan (s), from Calcutta; H. M. S. Crocodile (s), Portsmouth; Loodiana (s), Calcutta; Star of Victoria (s), Cardiff, Pachumba (s), Karachi; and Sierra Lucina (Ship), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Manilla (s), Genoa; and Sierra Pedrosa (Ship), Damaun.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close at 1-23 p.m. on Thursday, 22nd instant.

S. JOHN'S, COLABA.—The last special Advent sermon in this Church will be preached this evening by the Rev. B. W. Evans, D.D. The service will commence at 6 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.—The Arya Gnana Vardhak Sabha has unanimously elected its vice-president, Mr. Chunilal Lalubhai Parekh, as its delegate to the National Congress at Madras.

FIRE.—A jowlee hut, off Haines Road, belonging to one Mahomed Hussain, was burnt down to the ground on Tuesday afternoon. The fire is attributed to careless *bidies* smoking, which ignited some loose grass lying about the place.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 3, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following papers will be read:—"On the Sixteen Sanskaras or Purificatory Rites among the Hindus, by Mr. Sitaram Vishnu Sukthankar, Part II; The Gondhals or Maratha Bards, by Mr. Purshotum Balkrishna Joshi, and Miscellaneous Notes."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played at the Yacht Club this evening:—

March.....
Sinfonia.....The Bells of Corneville .....Planquette.
On Sea .....Schubert.
Il Trovatore .....Verdi.
Gavotte .....King Louis XIII.
Valse .....Vienna Blood .....Strauss.
The Gipsy .....Balfe.
Selection of Bocaccio .....Suppe.

HOUSEHOLD GODS.—Wittoo Jankoo, a dealer in raw hides, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with stealing seven silver idols, valued at Rs. 3-4, the property of Chima, woman, from her house at Erskine Road, on Saturday, the 17th instant. The complainant, on missing her idols, reported the matter to the police. The accused was arrested on suspicion, and subsequently, on his making a statement, the idols were recovered from a goldsmith named Heera Poma, to whom the accused had sold them for Rs. 3-4. Pleading guilty, he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

OLD OFFENDERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey committed Succaram Dikshit and Rama Krishna, two old offenders, to the ensuing Sessions, on a charge of theft of jewellery and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 900. This property belonged to a Bania, named Killabhai Hurrakchund. The latter had employed the first prisoner to help him to pack his things, as he intended leaving Bombay. During the temporary absence of the complainant from his room, the prisoner, with his companion, entered it and stole the property, which they secreted in a hole. When the complainant became aware of his loss he reported the matter to the police, who arrested the prisoners, and subsequently traced and recovered the property. In defence the prisoners blamed each other. As they were old offenders his Worship thought it right to send the case to the High Court.

A DARING AND CLEVER THEFT.—Inspector Stanford yesterday charged a Purdasee, named Hurrimagunlal Runjeetlal, before Mr. Ryan with stealing Rs. 300 in cash and jewellery worth Rs. 316, the property of a castefellow named Purshotum Rama. The complainant, it appeared, sometime ago had the jewellery and cash stolen from him, but could obtain no clue to the thief. A week ago Inspector Stanford had reason to take the prisoner in custody, and then learnt during certain inquiries he made that the property he recovered in connection with the arrest was portion of that which the complainant had lost. Further inquiries being made it was discovered that the prisoner had broken into complainant's room through a neighbour's house on which he had climbed, and had abstracted the jewels and cash from a box, while the complainant was lying near it. Out of the proceeds of his ill-gotton goods the accused had made many purchases to stock a shop, which he had set up at Colaba. Mr. Ryan passed a sentence of two years' hard labour on the accused, remarking that he had been guilty of a most daring and clever theft.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.—Yesterday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine gave judgment, in the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another, on the rule *nisi* granted on the 8th April, 1886, requiring the first defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from dealing with the whole or any part of the family estate left by Hubibbhoy Ebrahim or any accretions thereto; why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the family estate or such part thereof, as might approximately represent the value of the shares of the plaintiff and his younger brother; and why a suitable sum for maintenance of the plaintiff and his family should not be paid to him out of the estate. His Lordship, in disposing of the rule, said he was of opinion that no case had been made out for the appointment of a receiver. There had been no mismanagement of the estate, and no charge was made out as to waste of the plaintiff's monies. His Lordship refused to appoint a receiver; but awarded to the plaintiff a maintenance of Rs. 350 per mensem from the date of the judgment in the suit, without security for the restitution of the amount in the event of the judgment being reversed on appeal. The sums paid as maintenance were to be accounted for as part of the plaintiff's share on partition. Costs of the rule were to be costs in the cause. The first defendant was to give the undertaking not in any way to alienate the immoveable property specified in the list annexed to his affidavit of 3rd December, 1887.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. MANDLIK.

THE *Indu Prakash* says:—The friends and admirers of every individual have every right to present any number of testimonials to him and blow his trumpet as often as they like. No one can reasonably object to their doing so; but when, after having got some people to join their movement on the understanding that it is to be a private one, they go on to give it even indirectly the appearance of a public movement, it seems to us they lay themselves open to the charge of misleading the public. It is well-known that the present movement to give a testimonial to Mr. Mandlik is of a sectarian character. Its real originators are the Bhatia and Bania gentlemen, who think that Mr. Mandlik has saved the cause of the Hindu religion. The names of the secretaries throw some light on the nature, origin, and character of the movement. Several representative native gentlemen who were asked to join refused to have anything to do with it; and some of those who have joined did so because they were assured it was to be a movement of Mr. Mandlik's friends and admirers. But we already see that an attempt is being made to give the movement a different character, as if it were a public movement. It is necessary that the impartial public should know all this. Mr. Varjeewandas and his friends are quite entitled to honour Mr. Mandlik because he has helped the cause of reaction and posed as a leader of Hindu orthodoxy; but they have no right to go the length of posing in the name of Mr. Mandlik's "fellow-citizens," and thus creating in the popular mind an impression that their movement has the sympathy of the public in general. The time chosen for the movement; the individuals who have originated it; and the refusal of several representative and enlightened natives to join it—all these show its real motive and character.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR-BOX FUND.

CAPTAIN WALSHE begs to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of the following contributions:—

Mr. J. B. Braddon, Rs. 10.
Surgeon-Major D. N. Parakh, Rs. 10.
Mr. G. F. Sheppard, C.S., Rs. 5.
Lady Thompson, Rs. 10.
Mrs. Portman, Rs. 10.
Mr. H. M. Phipson, a case of Bass' ale.
Messrs. H. Hargrave and E. L. Cappel, C.S., parcels of clothing.

DEATH WHILE UNDER SURGICAL OPERATION.

SOME interesting evidence was recorded by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the inquest held at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Alibhoy Jamal, aged 36 years, while under surgical operation at the hospital.

Mr. John Gallagher, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, said: Deceased was a patient in the J. J. Hospital. His age was about 36 years. He was a groom. He was admitted into the hospital on the 10th instant for hepatic abscess, and was placed in No. 4 ward, under the care of Dr. Manser. About 9-30 a.m., on Sunday, I was called into No. 4 ward, and at once went there, when I saw Dr. Manser and Mr. Shepherd with the deceased. They were trying to resuscitate him, but did not succeed. He died at about 9-45 a.m.

Mr. John William Shepherd, said: I am Assistant Apothecary of the J. J. Hospital, and reside on the premises. The deceased was a patient in the hospital in No. 4 ward, under the care of Dr. Manser. He was admitted with an hepatic abscess. About four days ago, the abscess was aspirated. I was not present at the operation. The deceased was weak and emaciated when he was admitted. About 9 o'clock on Sunday morning I was called to No. 4 ward to administer chloroform to the deceased at Dr. Manser's request, as he wished to make a free opening into the liver. The usual chloroform bottle was on the table, and I proceeded to administer it. I used the usual bag. I introduced one drachm doses of chloroform into the bag. Two such doses were used, and the only effect was that deceased struggled. I then introduced a third drachm, and almost immediately after he began to inhale it I noticed that his pulse stopped, but the respiration continued. The head of the deceased was drawn over the edge of his cot, the tongue was drawn out, artificial respiration was resorted to, doses of nitrate of amyls were given by inhalation, the galvanic battery was applied occasionally, and two hypodermic injections of ether and digitalis were given. Artificial respiration was kept up for an hour. The deceased continued to breath inefficiently for the first five minutes, after which there was no natural breathing, and he died, life having become extinct about five minutes after the pulse ceased. The hospital chloroform is supplied from the Government Medical Stores. Chloroform is used in the hospital on an average of three cases daily. I have been administering it in this hospital for the last eight years. I administer chloroform in nearly all the cases in the hospital in which it is used. Usually unmixed chloroform is used, rarely Bryant's mixture, which consists of alcohol, chloroform and ether. During the last eight years only one previous death has occurred from chloroform administration in this hospital. The bottle from which the chloroform was used for the deceased is a twelve-ounce bottle. It contained about four ounces that morning, and I used about seven ounces previously from the same bottle. A free incision made into the liver of the deceased without the previous administration of an anæsthetic would have been a painful operation. I have previously administered chloroform when free incisions were made into the liver by the operating surgeon.

Dr. Robert Manser said: I am Surgeon in the Indian Medical Department, and third Physician and Registrar of the J. J. Hospital. I live at Malabar Hill. The deceased was admitted into the hospital about a week ago with an hepatic abscess, and was placed in No. 4 ward, which is in my charge. Two days after his admission I aspirated the abscess and removed several ounces of pus. He was weak and emaciated on admission. The symptoms of the abscess continued, and I decided on opening the abscess by making a free incision into it at 9 a.m. on Sunday morning. I ordered the student in charge of the case to fetch some one to give the deceased chloroform, and he brought Mr. Shepherd. When Mr. Shepherd began the administration of choloform, the deceased was in a bed in the ward. During the administration of chloroform the patient began to struggle. I was holding his right arm. When the struggling ceased, I suddenly found that the pulse at the wrist had failed. The administration of chloroform was stopped immediately. The breathing was difficulty. Various means were used to resuscitate the patient and restore the heart's action, and these means were continued for upwards of an hour but without success. I examined the deceased carefully the day before with reference to the operation. I found nothing wrong with the heart. I used the chloroform in this case to prevent pain and to aid in the performance of the operation. I almost invariably use chloroform in such cases, and surgeons in this hospital have also used it in similar cases. The heart's action failed in this case before the respiration, but respiration may fail before the heart's action. Chloroform was administered in this case to a patient in a weak state, because the shock of the operation without chloroform might have proved equally deterimental to the patient as the giving of chloroform unfortunately has done, and in my opinion the former was probably more likely. Struggling during the administration of chloroform is of common occurrence. I have given chloroform to patient much weaker than the deceased suffering from the same disease, and the patient recovered. The chloroform was administered in this case in the ordinary way. I have never before seen a case of death from chloroform in this hospital.

Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter said: I am first Physician of the J. J. Hospital. The deceased was a patient in the hospital, but was not under my immediate care. I was not consulted about him. About 10 a.m. on Sunday, or a little later, a report was made to me in the hospital of the death of the deceased in No. 4 ward. I went to the deceased and made inquiries on the spot. From my own examination and the evidence which I have heard, I am of opinion that the cause of death was failure of the heart's action. This failure may occur when chloroform is most carefully administered, when the chloroform is of the purest quality, and in cases in which the heart has been found healthy. Deaths from chloroform are extremely rare in this hospital. They are more rare here than in corresponding London hospitals. The mean annual consumption of chloroform in this hospital is about 55 pounds. There are more than 800 administrations of chloroform annually, and the average quantity administered to each case is about an ounce. I have heard of only one death from chloroform in the hospital during the last thirty years. The quantity of chloroform which is said to have been used in the inhaler in this case was about the usual quantity.

Mr. John Gallagher was re-called, and on being re-examined, said: I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased in the hospital dead-house. The body externally was emaciated. There was a puncture on the right side between the eighth and ninth rib which resembled a wound such as might be made by an aspirating needle. On opening the chest the lungs were found healthy, with the exception of some old adhesions posteriorly in both lungs, especially in the left. The heart was healthy, all the cavities were partially filled with fluid blood, there were no clots. The abdominal cavity, on being opened, showed the right lobe of the liver enormously enlarged. Adhesions had formed between its right lobe and the posterior wall of the abdomen. In front the outer surface of the transverse colon was adherent to the undersurface of the liver. In cutting into the substance of the right lobe, a large ragged cavity was opened, filled with pus. There were four or five very small abscesses in other parts of the liver.

The jury thereupon returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Alibhoy Jumal was caused by failure of the heart's action during the administration of chloroform, which was skilfully administered."

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.

THE circus has always been such a favourite amusement with the natives in Bombay, and, indeed, in all parts of this country, that the well-filled houses that are observable every evening at the above place of entertainment may be accepted as a matter of course. But in view of the superior quality of artistes whose services have been engaged at great cost, and the menagerie of rare and valuable animals, which has been this year brought to Bombay, it is no wonder that Signor Chiarini is patronised even by the European portion of the community. Mr. George Harmston, Mdlle. Le Blonde, the Japanese Kawamura and the clown Henry Godfrey are acquisitions of a high order of merit and professional ability, who may be expected to make the fortune of a similar organisation even in Europe. While one admires the muscular development and immense physical strength of Mr. Harmston, he cannot fail to be struck by the extraordinary agility and delicacy of finish which the performer bears to bring upon the spectacular effect of his gestures and movements He at once enthrals the fancy and commands attention. Mdlle. Le Blonde is an artiste of an equally superior class, whose charming *bon-hommie* and grace of action add much to the excellence of her other qualifications. Kawamura may be said to be unsurpassable in the kind of show to which his efforts are directed. Henry Godfrey is a clown whose fine perception of grotesqueness in humour and sympathy with the essential elements of the ludicrous may be trusted to ruffle the melancholy of the most confirmed hypochondriac. The self-humiliation and infliction of pain to which he unconsciously submits in his efforts to contribute the amusement of others, in which he never fails, show him to be a master in his profession. The performance by the "educated" elephants is unique and must be seen to be appreciated. The sensational scene of the African lions and the American tamer, Mr. James Frame, is one which, independently of the numerous other attractions of the circus, ought to draw thousands of spectators to Signor Chiarini's pavilion every day in the week.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Captain Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were present:—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Clement Phillip de Souza, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kavasji Dady Limji, Harold King, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Captain G. W. Martin, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Shivji Dharmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, and Surgeon-Major G. Waters.

LOYALTY TO THE QUEEN.

The following letter from the Secretary of State for India was read by the clerk:—

India Office,
London, Sept. 29th, 1887.

To H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council:—

1. My Lord,—I have laid before her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the letter from your Excellency in Council, dated the 6th ultimo, No. 47, with its enclosures, reporting the measures taken in India in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of her Majesty's reign.

2. I am commanded to state that her Majesty has read these papers with great interest, and that her Majesty duly appreciates the devotion and loyalty of all those who took part in the proceedings of the 16th February last.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient servant, CROSS.

On the motion of Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, the above letter was recorded.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

The report of the Bombay Extension Committee, which we have already published *in extenso*, was next submitted to the meeting. The Government had asked the Corporation to be favoured with their views on the several recommendations of the Committee by the 10th January next.

Major Martin said that Captain Selby being ill, he had been asked to take charge of a proposition drawn up by him on the subject. The proposition was that the chairman should inform the Government that it was impossible for the Corporation to express any opinion on the report of the Bombay Extension Committee by the 10th January next, as, in the first place, the members were not yet in possession of the report; secondly, the Christmas holidays intervened; thirdly, the Corporation were, by law, bound to pass the revenue portion of the budget—a matter needing full consideration—by the 15th January; and, lastly, because the Corporation was unwilling to pass any opinion on a report, dealing with such large questions and with such a mass of facts, without first giving it the fullest consideration. That, in the meantime, the Corporation should appoint the undermentioned gentlemen a committee to draw up a report on the Extension Committee's recommendations. The committee to have power to add to their number, to call for Municipal persons and papers, five to form a quorum, and to remember that it was very desirable to retain complete liberty of action for the Corporation. The committee was to consist of Dr. Blaney (chairman), Messrs. A. M. Gubbay, Abdoola M. Dhurumsey, Bagoonath N. Khote, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Rao Sahab Mundlik, Captain Selby, Messrs. Harold King, Damodar Thakersey Muljee, Mulji Bhowanidas, G. Cotton, and Nazar Mahomed Fatehali.

Dr. Blaney seconded the proposition, saying that it was so reasonable that he thought it would meet with the cordial approval of the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji proposed that the names of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji and Sir Henry Morland should be added to the committee.

The chairman said he had no particular wish to be on the committee.

The motion was then put to the meeting, with the name of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji added to the list of the committee, and carried unanimously.

SALE OF LAND FOR A CHURCH.

The Town Council recommended the Corporation to sanction the sale to the Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, for the site of a Methodist Church, of the following portions of Municipal land lying to the south-west of and forming part of the Victoria Gardens, Parel:—1985 square yards, or thereabout, of reclaimed land at the rate of Rs. 7 per square yard, and 2902·8 square yards, or thereabout, of unreclaimed land at the rate of Rs. 3 per square yard.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji proposed that the sale should be sanctioned.

The proposition, having been seconded by Dr. Waters, was carried unanimously.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

The next subject was a resolution of the Town Council, in reference to one passed by the Corporation on the 24th November last, regarding the more accurate registration of births. The Town Council's resolution was to the effect that the Council, having considered the points involved in the proposal, came to the conclusion that as the matter would necessitate considerable correspondence between the Commissioner and Government, it would not be practicable to complete the inquiry for some time. The Council would, therefore, inquire into the subject when the budget estimates for 1889-90 were under discussion, and the Acting Commissioner agreed that, in the meantime, he would communicate with Government.

Dr. Blaney was sorry that the Town Council proposed to sleep over the matter for twelve months. He, however, quite approved of the action, which the Commissioner was going to take in the matter, and he had little doubt that after the correspondence between the Government and the Commissioner had been fully gone into, the Government would show how the thing could be done with advantage with regard to the birth-rate, as well as with regard to the vaccination of Bombay. When the correspondence was completed, he thought it should, in due course of time, be placed before the Town Council, who should then consider it and propose the steps they recommended the Corporation to take.

The chairman explained that it was the intention of the Town Council to take the matter up as soon as the Commissioner had received his replies from Government.

Dr. Blaney was satisfied with this explanation; and the resolution was then recorded.

FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION.

In consequence of a grant asked by Government for the promotion of female medical education, the Corporation had requested their solicitors, Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, to give an opinion as to its legality; and the solicitors' letter ran as follows:—

Bombay, Dec. 3, 1887.

To H. W. Barrow, Esq., Clerk; Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1679, dated the 30th ultimo, and to state that under the existing Municipal Acts it is competent to the Corporation to make grants from the Municipal fund, for purposes of public instruction, within the terms of section 137 of the Acts, but not otherwise. That section defines the purposes to which, under the heading "Public Instruction," Municipal moneys may be applied in the following terms:—"Defraying such portion of the cost of providing public instruction within the limits of the city as the Corporation may think fit after consideration of the repesentations of the Director of Public Instruction, by whom estimates shall be submitted annually to the Corporation through the Municipal Commissioner."

This is the only provision which we have been able to find under which a grant from the Municipal fund for the promotion of female medical education could under any circumstances be made; and, in order to justify such a grant, we think it would be necessary, having regard to the terms of that clause, that an estimate for female medical education should form part of the estimates, which may be placed before the Corporation under the auspices of the Director of Public Instruction. Subject to this we can see no reason why a grant for the promotion of female medical education, "within the limits of the city," should not be made. But with reference to the question of the establishment, of stipends and scholarships, it must be borne in mind, that Municipal expenditure has to be voted annually, and that it is not competent to the Corporation to vote a grant for more than one year in advance.—We have, &c., CRAWFORD AND BUCKLAND.

Major Martin said that Captain Selby had also drawn up a resolution on this subject, and it was that the chairman should forward to Government a copy of the opinion of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, adding, with reference to the establishment of scholarships, that the Corporation was not disposed to do anything that might tend in any way to hamper future Corporations in dealing in a perfectly free manner with the budget of any particular year. The reply of the solicitors, Major Martin remarked, was about the best that the Corporation could themselves make to the Government.

Mr. Geary thought it would be quite needless for them to state that they would not bind their successors. They had before them the statement of their solicitors that they could not do so. The question was whether they should vote for the grant for female medical education or not, and it was quite open for them to say whether they would, or would not, sanction it. That was the real point, which, however, was not involved in the motion now before the Corporation.

Dr. Waters moved an amendment that the letter of Government, as well as the solicitors' opinion, should be referred to the Town Council for favour of report, and that further consideration of the question be postponed until such report was received.

Mr. Geary seconded the amendment.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta spoke in support of the amendment. Whatever the solicitors might say, it seemed to him to be a very large proposition to lay down that the Corporation was entitled to grant anything, but for the year. He asked the Corporation not to bind themselves in the way it was proposed to do by Major Martin's proposition. He thought under certain circumstances they were entitled to pass measure, which would entail on the Corporation certain expenditure, not only for the current year, but also for succeeding years. They had done so in many cases, as for instance, in that of the grant made for three years to the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary. Dr. Waters' amendment left the Corporation free to discuss the matter when the budget came on, while Major Martin's resolution tended to hamper their freedom of action.

Dr. Blaney, who seconded Major Martin's proposition, said they were, by slow degrees, voting away their thousands for things outside the measures for the actual improvement of the city. At that rate, they might soon come to spend lakhs towards such objects. Those who looked carefully into the system of Municipal finance in this city would see that, unless they took some action to prevent themselves, as the Act wished to prevent them, from being bound, in any hard and fast manner, to sanction grants for such things, the time would come, with the spirit of extravagance which was abroad, when the resources of the Municipality would be seriously crippled. Major Martin's proposition wished to hamper the Corporation in no way, and if it did say that it would not hamper the Corporation, on the budgets of the future, he thought it was a very good expression of opinion, and very useful as coming from the Corporation.

Major Martin said he did not see any harm in the words of his resolution that the Corporation were not disposed to do anything that might tend in any way to hamper future Corporations in dealing in a perfectly free manner with the budget of any particular year. He did not say for one moment that the Corporation should not be at liberty to grant money in support of objects which they considered worthy of their aid. But they should remember that they had a very large amount of legitimate work to do, as regards sanitation, roads, and other things. If an educational board were started, the Corporation might give it a sum of money, or even send their representatives on that board. But he was not in favour of putting in the thin end of the wedge by taking charge of any of these outside matters.

On a division, the amendment was carried by 9 votes to 5.

A COMPLAINT.

The next subject was a letter from Mr. Murlidhar Cutchoo, complaining of the state of the Agripada locality, and praying that roads, water service and other sanitary improvements might be introduced thereat.

Mr. Eknath R. Khote proposed, and Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapadia seconded, that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for report.

The Acting Commissioner gave an explanation to the effect that the landlords in the locality were themselves to blame for not taking steps, when building their houses, for the sanitary improvements of the place. The houses had grown up without any regularity or sanitary provisions, causing narrow lanes and crooked corners. He did not know what improvements could be done unless the Corporation spent a very large sum of money for improving the property of the landlords for them.

Dr. Waters thought after the explanation of the Commissioner they should not hamper him with any work, of which they could possibly relieve him. He therefore moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

The amendment was carried.

MORTUARY RETURNS.

Dr. Blaney moved "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to alter the date, on which the weekly summary of deaths now closes, to a more convenient and distant date which will allow of the necessary corrections being made in the returns before publication in the *Government Gazette*." Under the present system, Dr Blaney said, it was found, on careful inquiry, that the returns were so far wrong, that they did not show what was the actual state of mortality in the city.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition.

The Acting Commissioner thought that, at least, a month would be necessary to get the necessary corrections.

The motion was carried *nem. con.*

The Corporation then adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday).

H. M. S. CROCODILE.

H. M's TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Captain R. Evans arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon with troops for relief and reinforcement purposes, having left Portsmouth on the 22nd ultimo. She called at Port-Said on the 5th, Suez on the 7th, and communicated with Aden on the 13th instant, and arrived in this harbour in due time. As the vagary of telegraph would have it, it was rumoured widely here yesterday that the Crocodile having been detained at Aden would be late in arriving by three days. But it was a pure hoax, as the telegram, instead of being dated the 13th, had the date 17th at the top. The troopship had had a very fine passage out, the monotony of the voyage having been relieved at times by concerts and dances, which passed off without exception with success and due *eclat*. The last of these amusements afloat came off on Saturday last, and the night before the ship's arrival in Bombay waters, on both of which occasions pantomimes enacted superb to a degree were put on the board. In short, the trip of the Crocodile was as pleasant as possibly could be, especially as no incidents either of casualties, deaths, or sea-sickness amongst the gentler sex occurred to mar its jolleiy. She had on board 72 officers, 17 ladies, 9 children, 1,125 rank and file, 64 women, and 58 children, the bulk them belonging to the 21st. Hussars from Colchester and to other details. The following is the list of military officers, &c.,:—

Lieut-Col S E S Hickman, 21st Hussars; Dy Surg-Genl E H and Mrs Roberts, Medl Staff; Surg-Major J B Kelly, Medl Staff; Surg-Major C F and Mrs Pollock, Med Staff; Major R and Mrs Wace, R A; Major H J De B de Berniere, Worcester Regt; Majors J Lovell, 21st Hus, ; R K A Burney, 3rd Dgn Gds; R H and Mrs Martin, 21st Hus; C L Kay, 2nd Dgn Gds; W Cole-Wyndham, 21st Hus; H F G and Mrs Webster, 21st Hus; A L G Gould, 2nd Dgn Gds; and C J Long, R A; Surg-Major G Powell, Medl Staff; Major R A C and Mrs King, R A; P M King, 21st Hus; Capts H and Mrs Forcescue, 17th Lanc, H V Barn, 21st Hus; R E Boothley, R A; R M Crofton, R A; A E Jones, Bl Staff Corps, and H W and Mrs Carden, A P D; Surg J Fayrer, Medl Staff; Capts A R and Mrs Cole-Hamilton, 7th Hus; E A P Habday, R A, and R L Heygate, R A; Lieuts H S Horne, R A; B M Rhodes, R A; J Fomle, 21st Hus; and Adjt H and Mrs Finn, 21st Hus; A C Higgs, 21st Hus, H L Pilkington, 21st Hus; G M Heath, R E; W M Doyne, 21st Hus; C L Shubrick, Rl Marine L I; B L Hubbard, R M L I, H Corbin, R A; P C W and Mrs Srevor, Norfolk Regt, F H Eadon, 21st Hus, J C Keown, R M L I, R J Spurrell, 3rd Dgn Gds; J F White, R M L I; Lt T H E Douncey, 21st Hus; and H B Birley, R A; Vet-Surg F W and Mrs Sharp, A V D; Lieuts P J Miles, R M L I, A W Money, R A; Lt W H Mrs King, 21st Hus; G L and Mrs Graham, 21st Hus; and J G Fair, 21st Hus; G Calvert, R A; and D Bowly, 21st Hus; 2nd Lieuts G Langworthy, 7th Dgn Gds, E H Kinnahan, 21st Hus; R H L J de Montmorency, 21st Hus, H A Lane, 3rd Dgn Gds, J L W French Mullan, 7th Dgn Gds; H McConaghy, 8th Hus; D M Anderson, 8th Hus; C C Pearson, 2nd Oxford Li; H H Jones, 2nd Devon Regt; A S Crun, 2nd Oxford Li; R de L Faunce, Oxford L I; F H Cripps-Day, 21st Hus; C J Clerk, 21st Hus; W N Evans, 21st Hus; A J N Harward, 21st Hus and F E Paulet, 21st Hus; Rev W Lloyd, R C Chap; Iain.

From Port Said.—Sergt R Scott and wife and eight men belonging to the Cheshire Regt.

CRICKET.

AN excellent game was played, last Sunday, on the Esplanade Cricket ground, between the Y. Z. C. C. and the John Bright C. C. The former won by 22 runs on the first innings. The following are the scores:—

Y. Z. C. C.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
J L Billimoria, c Gagrat, b Pawri	23	c Ayrton, b Pawri	2
D R Madon, b Mody	0	c Mody, b Pawri	0
D F Dubash, b Mody	3	b Pawri	2
P D Kanga, b Wadia	11	Not out	2
S F Patakia, c Pawri, b Wadia	0		
K R Irani, b Pawri	3		
D P Kakajee, b Pawri	13	b Pawri	0
Bhanjee, c Ayrton, b Wadia	0		
A Dubash, b Pawri	3		
H Malagam, b Mody	9	Not out	1
D N Writer, not out	1		
Pundole, c Reporter, b Pawri	1		
Extras	11	Extras	2
Total	78	Total	10

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

J E Reporter, c Dubash, b Pundole	3
H H Fitter, b Pundole	0
R D Ayrton, b Writer	1
c Dubash, b Pundole	3
Pawri, c Kanga, b Writer	5
Ranjee, c Irani, b Pundole	0
Gagrat, run out, b Pundole	32
Punthaky, b Irani	4
Mody, b Writer	0
Wadia, c Kaka, b Pundole	4
Massani, Not out	0
Patell, b Pundole	0
Extras	5
Total	57

DEFENCE AND DEFIANCE.—Phenyle defends from Disease and defies its inroads. It is an unrivalled and agreeable Disinfectant. As. 8 and Re. 1 Local imitations. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co. Ltd. Bombay and Poona.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE adjourned meeting of the Senate was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall on Monday evening. The attendance fell far short of the number present on Saturday. The Hon. Raymond West, Vice-Chancellor, presided.

The debate of Professor Ozenham's motion that the Draft Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay should be referred to a select committee of the Senate for report was proceeded with.

The Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee said that when the amendment was first proposed he had made up his mind to support the original proposition, because he thought the matter had already been sufficiently discussed by the members of the Senate; but now that he had heard what had actually taken place, he did not think that the Bill had been sufficiently discussed in a formal and regular manner. Undoubtedly, the Bill that now came before them was impressed with the stamp of all the care and thought the learned Vice-Chancellor had given to it. It had also received the careful consideration of the members of the Syndicate. It was now for them as members of the Senate to discharge their duties by a careful consideration of all its provisions. It was for them to exercise their discretion and fully accept their responsibilities as members of the Senate. The only expedient and business-like way of treating the matter was to refer it to a select committee. For the life of him, he could not see how this way of dealing with it would cast any sort of a slur on the framer of the Bill, or the members of the Syndicate. Then as regarded the question of delay. If it were likely that a delay of six months or more would take place, did not the importance of the measure warrant such delay, so that it might leave their hands in every sense complete? The more the Bill was discussed the better. It was, however, contemplated by the amendment that the report of the special committee should be submitted within the period of a month, and surely graduates who were to gain by this measure would not grudge so short a deferring of their privileges. (Hear.)

Mr. Hakim was sorry that he could not agree with the last speaker, who must be aware that, at the invitation of the Vice-Chancellor, they had met to consider this project, and he really could not see the use of the present amendment. The weakness of the opposition to the Bill was apparent from the fact that only one or two amendments to certain clauses of the Act were brought forward. Dr. Muckichan, the strongest opponent, said he had brought forward his amendment to get more light. Dr. Mackichan also told them that he was not at present prepared to bring forward any amendments on any particular clause of the Bill. The Bill was the production of a master-mind, who had brought to bear on it all his great legal knowledge. To refer it to a special committee would be a work of supererogation and would be productive of naught but delay.

Dr. De Souza supported the amendment. He fully agreed with the main principle of the Bill, but he pointed out that there were certain matters of detail which would require consideration. He referred to the case of the Municipal Bill, a very important measure, which the Corporation relegated to a special committee. Referring to the amendment which stood on the paper in Dr. Hathornthwaite's name, he said it would, if carried, make a most invidious distinction, and he for one would oppose it most strenuously. The reference to a select committee would not in his opinion have the effect of materially changing the bill, which, he agreed, had been drawn up in a careful and masterly way.

Mr. Apte also supported the amendment. There could not, he thought, be any doubt of the desirability of having an important measure like this discussed in committee. He did not apprehend that when the Bill had once got the careful consideration of a body so appointed, the members of the Senate would prove so recalcitrant as to refuse to accept their opinion, and by postponing the matter from day to day to delay the passing of the Act. He then went through the Act, and enumerated categorically the provisions of the Bill, which might call for alteration, on a closer consideration.

Dr. Khory, in supporting the amendment, confined his attention to the injustice which would be done to L.M. and S.s, from whom, at present, a large number of the members of the Senate were drawn were a certain clause in the Bill passed.

The Hon. Mr. Latham rose to a point of order, as the discussion of the details of the Bill was not before the house.

The Chairman remarked that in a debate of this description a certain reasonable amount of latitude would have to be allowed to the speakers, but he would ask Mr. Khory to keep more strictly to the question before them.

Dr. Khory then concluded his remarks by urging the desirability of sending the Bill to a select committee.

Professor Hathornthwaite, in rising to support the amendment, desired to disclaim all intention of hostility to the Bill, the principle of which had his fullest and most complete accord. The importance of the measure, however, called for more discussion than it had already received. By a deal of misapprehension of a very harmless and simple amendment of his on one of the clauses of the Bill, he had been subjected to some very adverse criticism in one of the daily paper. Nothing was further from his intention than to wreck the Bill. He quite agreed with the reasons put forth in favour of the measure which he would support to his very utmost. The subject, however, required the closest examination, and the only efficient and proper manner to do this would be to refer it to a committee of the members of the Senate. He did not agree with those who believed that if the matter were referred to such a committee, the settlement of it would be deferred to the Greek Kalends. He had served on various committees, and his experience of their working was different. The only committee, which he remembered had failed, was the one appointed on the question of middle class examination. This was a *pessimum exemplum*, but they would also agree with him that it was an *exemplum solitum*. He joined that committee in the later stage of its existence, and he could testify that its members then worked with energy and enthusiasm and disposed of the business in a reasonable time. He could not say why twelve months had been allowed to elapse without anything being done. However, they had nothing to fear of a repetition of that delay in the present case. He was sure that if half a dozen men of businesslike habits, whose labours might be guided by the framer of the bill, were appointed their report could be submitted to the Senate in a reasonable time. On Saturday cogent arguments were adduced in support of the amendment. The Bill would bring about a revolution of the whole constitution

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Good rooms available for Xmas Season. Terms very moderate. Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

FELT HATS, Best Quality, Fashionable Shapes. The New Colours: Maple, Walnut, Russet Drab, &c. Immense Choice.—Rs. 9-8.
THORPE & Co.,
Hatters, Bombay.

OFFICERS' Uniform Cases, Extra Stout Blocked Tin, will hold Helmet, Forage Cap, Sword, Uniform, &c., &c. sizes 40 by 14½ by 10½, Rs. 40; 43½ by 14½ by 10½, Rs. 48.
THORPE & Co.,
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SELLING OFF, XMAS CARDS, at two annas discount in each Rupee, to Clear Stock. Large variety in Fringe, Plush, Porcelain, and Fancy Box Cards. Rare Novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! The largest and most varied assortment at such Cheap Prices, seldom to be seen in any other Firm in India. Xmas Trees supplied.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WHY shiver in the cold when the PIECE-GOODS DEPOT Co. can supply splendid BLANKETS, RUGS, and all sorts of Warm Clothing, at cheap rates, 5, Hornby Row.

A SPLENDID CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—THE WATERBURY WATCH, Rs. 8-8, of SOUNDY and Co., Limited. Last days of the Jubilee Word Competition. Open to all purchasers of Waterbury's Prizes, Rs. 1,000.

WANTED, two PARSEE qualified SECOND ENGINEERS for the H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamers. Apply at once to VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Khoja Mohola, Mandvee.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with small capital, as his share, in starting of an Hotel in Moody Bay. Apply "P. T. M.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, A. THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE, Seats, &c., in good order, only requires covering. To be seen at Mazagon, No. 10, De'Lima Street.

TO CAPITALISTS, Solicitors, and Brokers.—Wanted, Rs. 19,000 on a landed property. Apply DIRECTLY by registered letter to B. J. MARATHA, care of Post Office, Byculla.

ANTIPYRIN FOR SALE. Apply to WILLIAM BELL & Co.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES ARE NOW READY. INSPECTION INVITED,—7 Church Gate Street.

'XMAS GIFT, Rs. 10! Rs. 10!! Rs. 10, !!! A HAND SEWING MACHINE, in Neat Case Apply Sharp.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES,

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

FRESH PEARS, CHESNUTS, Malaga Raisins, Milan Sausages, at P. CASSANELLO and Co., 40, Medows Street.

ITALIAN SWEETS.—MONDORLATO, (Forrone) FAVE, and MUSTACCIONI de NAPOLI—at PEARSE'S 7, Church Gate Street.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful Gold Necklets of 22 & 18 Carat; Rs. 125 to Rs. 250—S. and J. KHAN, 6 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA, ten mile, from Bombay and ten degrees cooler. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

LIQUIDATION SALE.—A fresh lot of cases are being OPENED TO-DAY, containing Gauzes, Silks, Pearl, Nets, and Crapes.—The CASH BAZAAR, Church Gate Street.

PARCELS DESPATCHED to any address in the United Kingdom 7 annas per lb. through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street. Insurance one anna per lb. extra.

WANTED, a CAPTAIN of good Conduct and Skill for a s. HINDOO. Apply, with certificates, to Messrs. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co., care of Edjee Sevjee, Fort, Bazar gate.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and ELOCUTION, in classes or in private, at 56, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. Apply between the hours of 5 and 7 p.m. APARTMENTS TO LET at same place. Two, three, or four large rooms.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hair and Beards Cut and Brushed by Machinery. Toilet Requisites and Theatrical Articles. 73, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE, a light and handsome VICTORIA, can be converted into self-driving in a minute. Also C.-B. PONY, about 5 years old. TURN OUT in excellent condition. Price, Rs. 600. Apply to Dr. Stone, Grant Road.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION on the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 7 p.m., at Mr. Best's bungalow, a large collection of Orchids, Palms, Ferns, and other plants. Catalogues are ready and the plants on view.

FOR SALE, splendid English Landaus, Doctor's Brougham, and many other carriages and horses. Apply to Moosaby and Co., Forwarding and Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Registry Office for domestic servants, Church Gate Street.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock, very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in neat Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PORT WINES.—VOLKART BROTHERS have just received a fresh shipment of Genuine Old PORTWINES, of excellent Body and Flavour from J. W. Bunnster, Oporto. Prices Rs. 19, 22, 26, 30, 37 and 42 per doz., according to quality. See special price list published elsewhere.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt-ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes, Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-8 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address
Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Up country on receipt of money order; price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS BON BONS, Sweets, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Chocolate Creams, Chocolates &c., PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS.
18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES & Co. have received instructions to sell off the whole of the following:—Victoria kettles in three sizes, Dolland's aneroids and telescopes, Jessups Hall marked sterling silver cigarette cases, and match-boxes.
The Solarine Co.'s celebrated soaps, Emeni's fancy soaps.
Jeffries Badminton sets.
A few of Wright and Butler's reading and table lamps.
A Russian "Samovar."
No reasonable offer refused for any of the above.
LEATHES & Co.
Bombay, 21st December, 1887.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., and the days following at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, the old shop of Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., a large collection of varieties of fancy goods, consisting of plated ware, glassware, pictures, stationery, toys, artists' color boxes and mathematical instruments, office requisites, ladies companions, books, Xmas cards, wines, tea patent, medicines, and various sorts of articles, remaining of clearance stock-in-trade, belonging to Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.
One large size office table with pigeon-hole and chair, specially made to order.
Terms cash on delivery.
The property is now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 21st December, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

FOR SALE by Auction on the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 7 a. m., at Mr. BEST'S Bungalow, a large collection of orchids, palms, ferns, dracoenas, and other plants.
Catalogues are ready and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE of unserviceable stores at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s stable, Colaba.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unserviceable stores such as cast-iron, nails, leather, old harness, empty tins, empty casks, grain crushers, grass cutting machines, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Rosewood, lightwood, and bentwood furniture of the latest designs by the celebrated makers THONET BROTHERS and JOSEPH JOHN of Vienna, suitable for Christmas presents.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. FISCHER & Co., or opposite the Co-operative Stores on account of the concerned, an invoice of the very valuable rosewood, lightwood and Vienna bentwood furniture, consisting of child's sofas and double rockers, seats and tables, rocking chairs, cane, bent-bow and drawing-room chairs of varieties, writing arm chairs, garden sofas, also an invoice of iron bedsteads, &c., &c.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.; also on account of the underwriters.
ex s.s. Coromandel.
1 case diamond leather.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 second-hand strong 4-seated open carriage, in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built buggy, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-2½, 7 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 pair of strong bay country-bred ponies, both go in single and double harness.
On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and oil paintings in gilt frames, handsome Hinks patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong waggonette, &c., &c., the property of R. L. Wande, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved house-hold furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand-square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Soehne, specially made for Indian climate, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong nearly new Victoria, in very good order, one first-rate cow with calf, giving nine seers of milk daily, one she-goat, giving 3 seers of milk daily, one English-made lady's saddle by Peat," sets of single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, &c., the property of E. J. SINKINSON.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 21st December 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

Under the instructions of Mr. Esmaljee Moola Eoosofbhoy, the mortgagee, and transferee of the mortgagee, and in exercise of the power for the mortgagee and his assigns in that behalf, contained in the indenture of Mortgage, dated 30th day of June 1886 and 31st day of August 1887, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sayed Hussein Ali bin Sayed Rahim Ali (now an insolvent under adjudication), and Hirbee, will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 o'clock in the evening of THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December 1887, the undermentioned property:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house now standing on a portion of the said ground, (the remaining portion of the said ground being occupied by three tenement standing thereon and otherwise uncovered) situate, lying and being with in the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of 8th Kumatipura Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 4123, 4124 and 4125, new No 1072, old survey Nos. 2881, 2385, and 3632 and new survey No. 6307 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 44 and now under street Nos. 122,124 and 126, and ward E No. 1758, containing by admeasurement 183 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of Lindoo Oomajee, on the west by the vacant ground of Dewji Ramjee, on the north by the said 8th Kumatipura Street, and on the south by the 7th Kamathipura Street, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the tenants of Jaya Karadi Lingoo, and now by the tenants of the said mortgagors.
For particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. HORE, CONROY and BROWN, Solicitors for the vendor or to the Auctioneers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, opposite Messrs Morenas and Co—
A collection of China and Japanese curiosities consisting of a richly gilt and painted real China flower vases, card tray, enamelled plates, kangra tea and coffee services and sugar jar, real China washhand furniture, China basins and jugs, punch bowl, fruit and flower trays, real China dinner dessert and breakfast services, large kangra plates, China porcelain candlesticks, Japanese tobacco boxes, red and white Japanese vases, and other articles too numerous to mention in detail.
The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.
By order of the mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Ramchandra Ganpatjee, Narayen Ramchunder, Gujasand Ramchunder, and Anundrao Ramchunder, the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD Co., Auctioneers, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd December, at 4 p.m.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 396, and for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 1,492, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos 21, 22 and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchunder Gunpatjee and others) and their tenants, situate on the north side of New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawoo Baisett, and the property of Moroba Sowjee, on the west by the property of the late Bhawanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of Lukshman Kessowjee, and partly by the property of Ramchunder Narayen and Narayen Ragoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHURAMSI and CAMA, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Solicitors for the mortgagee—Dated the 23rd August 1888.

SALE OF MILL STORES, PRODUCE, &c., on the premises of the Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited, in liquidation, at Chowpatty.
Under instructions from the Liquidator Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stores produce, &c.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Full particulars will be hereafter published.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
5 cases assorted colored superfine woollen cloth.
5 " cotton shawls.
3 " superfine ladies cloth.
1 " assorted colored Spanish stripes.
5 " colored prints.
5 " cotton umbrellas.
On account and at the risk of the Indentor, Nathoobhoy Muniram—
ex s. s. Asia.
R 1991-5-5 cases white jacconets.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong office shigram.
1 handsome English-built brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st December, 1887.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.

REUTER'S quotation of 45⅛d. per oz. for Silver in London yesterday shows a further advance of 3-16d. in that metal. Rupee Securities, however, were unchanged, having remained stationary at Friday's rates of £70⅜ for Fours, and 74⅛ for 4½ per cents., while the metal has moved up 7-16d. per oz. Indian Sterling Loan is still quoted at 103½. The English and French Funds were also unchanged. Governmet placed three lakhs of Council Bills on Bombay yesterday at 1s. 5 7-32d., an advance of 1-16d. on the previous day's extra allotment rate.
The Mincing Lane and Wheat markets are reported to be without further change.
Cotton closed firm in Liverpool last evening with Mid-Uplands quoted 1-16d. higher at 5 13-16d. per lb. The Sales, however, only reached 10,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats, and these were quite unchanged. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for December to February, and 1-32d. in other positions. The Market opened steady this morning; probable sales 10,000 bales; Imports heavy at 43,000 bales. Manchester had been strong; but quotations show no further change.
The spot price in New York comes unaltered at 10⅜ cents, and Futures for April at 10·87. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 42,000 bales, showing the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Monday's Receipts	42,000	64,000	51,000
Two-days' do.	75,000	101,000	89,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,671,000	3,329,000	3,255,000

EXCHANGE.—A quieter feeling has succeeded the animation which prevailed in this market yesterday; and the strong upward movement which was then felt has been replaced by a downward tendency in rates. Demand Bank Bills opened at 1s. 5¼d., and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 15-32d.; but by the afternoon a decline of 1-16d. to 3-32d. had been established, and this evening the fall from the opening rates is ⅛d. in Bank Paper and 3-32d. in Mercantile Bills, the market closing weak at our quotations, and with forward rates about 1-32d. higher than those for ready business.
COTTON.—We have had another very quiet day for business in this staple. Little or no demand or even enquiry has been apparent from shippers, but dealers have generally maintained their quotations at yesterday's level, and have not been anxious sellers thereat. Some exceptional demand was felt for Bengal, and for "Good" Julgaum for January, in the morning; but it was stifled by sellers asking Rs. 2 per candy more than buyers offered, and the reported business of the day has been confined to a few hundred bales altogether consisting of ready Julgaum at Rs. 205, and Bengal at Rs. 173. A little old Compta was again taken by the Mills at Rs. 165½ per candy.
WHEAT has been quiet, the usual small business in ready stuff being alone reported. Dealers quote prices ¼ to one anna lower all round, but rates must be taken as almost nominal except for Fine Pessy at Rs. 4-6-6, and No. 1 at Rs. 4-5-6 per cwt.
SEEDS.—Linseed is quoted 1 to 1½ anna lower at Rs. 6-1-9 to Rs. 6-4-9 per cwt. for ready Seed. The market for other descriptions is quiet and unchanged.
The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,736	bales.
Wheat	13,431	cwt.
Linseed	9,878	"
Rapeseed	582	"
Gingelly	11,440	"
Poppy Seed	613	"
Groundnuts	601	"

FREIGHTS are quiet at previous quotations for ready cargo. The only fresh business reported is the fixing of the Bretwalda (s) for December and early January loading, at £17 per ton.
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The speculative demand appears to have subsided, and the cash rate for Fours has declined to 98 3-16; but this is almost nominal in the absence of business. Little has been doing forward, and we quote 97⅛ for the January account, and 97⅜ for February. 4½ per cent. Paper is quoted at the reduced rate of 103¾.
SHARES have again been without much movement, the volume of business passing even in Mill shares being very small. Amongst the few changes in this evening's list are a fall of Rs. 2½ in Oriental, and an advance of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas Khimji and Swadeshi. Oriental Loans are Re. 1 lower. There are buyers of Bank of Bombay shares at 792½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	793½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Long. and Shang. H. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	87,320	$125		5 pct.	118xd
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1.97

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
. AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY.
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.
Printed and published at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
Intending ADVERTISERS should apply for space at once in the new edition of the GUIDE AND DIRECTORY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HOLME—November 14, at Gunn's Private Hotel, Edinburgh, the wife of Charles H. Holme, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BAILLIE—December 12, at Basti, N.-W. P., the wife of D. C. Baillie, C.S., of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

SOBRIETY.—Is your letter written in English, French, or Portuguese? It is always as well, when personal attacks are made, not only that the writer should give his name, but that he should write in a language understanded of the people.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1887.

WE yesterday published a telegram from our London correspondent which anticipated Lord Salisbury's intimation that there is no likelihood of immediate war. But war is only too likely in the spring. The Prime Minister in a speech at Derby expresses the opinion that when war does come it will break out without warning—and he even goes the length of saying that it is necessary to make preparations at once with a view to that eventuality. The gravity of this statement cannot be disregarded. Our correspondent, who is well informed, and has hitherto with good reason discounted rumours of war, now states that it is the general belief that the present troubles will revive in the spring and lead to war. Austria is understood to be desirous to utilise the present scare to mobilise her army, for which it appears that a sum of twenty millions of florins has been assigned by the Council of Austrian and Hungarian Ministers. The troops will be hutted in Galicia, obviously with the intention of being ready to repel an invasion of that exposed province in the spring. The violent language of the Viennese newspapers, which speak of the dismemberment of Russia, shows to what a height international animosities have risen. The statement that the overthrow of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria would for the time being satisfy Russia, and thus postpone war until the Austrian preparations are complete, suggests the question how Prince Ferdinand is to be expelled? He is in possession, and in the winter no military operations could well be undertaken to dispossess him.

LORD SALISBURY'S declaration that a reversion to Protection would produce a civil war may be taken to mean that Mr. Goschen would withdraw from the Ministry, if the Cabinet were to endeavour to give effect to the Fair Trade resolution passed with so much unanimity and enthusiasm by the Conservative Conference at Oxford. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer is a political economist, and he could not take the easy view of such a lapse into heresy as Lord Hartington appeared inclined to do. The heir of the Devonshire estates is "a landlord by profession," and as such would not look upon an experiment in the direction of protection for the British agricultural interest with much aversion. If it did not succeed it could be revoked. Mr. Howard Vincent puts very clearly the case for such an experiment, as it must strike a landholder. He writes in the *Times* to show that the Conservative Party, "which is nothing if not National," cannot possibly ignore a serious state of affairs now prevailing in the United Kingdom:—"Land is worth from 25 to 75 per cent. less than 40 years ago, and almost unsaleable. Arable land thrown into pasture, yet fewer animals in the fields. Agricultural distress very similar to that described by Lord Shaftesbury as prevailing about 1844. In the towns hundreds of factories being closed or working only half time. Deputations to local authorities praying for relief works. In the Metropolis hungry men at every corner. Pauperism increasing. Discontent rising. Employment everywhere scarcer, while the population is rapidly mutiplying." Mr. Vincent goes on to point out that fifty-two Chambers of Commerce have officially reported that foreign tariffs and bounties and foreign competition injure British trade, and are at the bottom of all our troubles. It is distinctly proposed to get rid of these troubles by taxing foreign cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, butter and eggs—which latter are now imported to the value of thirteen millions sterling—in order to give fair play to the English, Scotch, and above all to the Irish, agriculturist—who could then of course pay higher rents than he can afford to pay now. No landlord could regard such a proposal as other than reasonable. But a political economist who is also a Chancellor of the Exchequer must take care not to commit himself to a project which, while it would relieve the landed interest, would very possibly drive the manufacturers to desperation. Lord Salisbury appears to have sounded Mr. Goschen on the point, for the Premier, himself as a landowner, is deeply impressed with "the deplorable state of agriculture," which he says it is "impossible to exaggerate." But Mr. Goschen, with the caution which Lord Salisbury admits to be one of his qualities, is of opinion that any measure which does not "commend itself to the general assent of the community" would be a mistake. "I can speak from personal converse with him," says his Lordship, "of his earnest desire to do anything that can properly be done for the relief of the suffering community." This means that Mr. Goschen will not run risks, though he has every desire to meet the Conservative view of the case so far as it can be done with safety to the Cabinet of which he forms part. Lord Salisbury acquiesces and declares that to do what the Conservative Conference ask to have done would lead to civil war, which is the Premier's way of saying that he would rather do nothing until he sees how things are likely to turn out.

THIS time Mr. Ozanne, in accordance with the recent orders of the Government of India, presents his report of the operations of the Agricultural Department in this Presidency in a much more condensed form than usual. The Report would have been still more concise than it is but for the fact that it embraces a review of agricultural statistics of a highly important character. This feature of the Report may be welcomed, as it is difficult to think of a better medium for a review of such statistics. Mr. Ozanne had charge of the Department for about three months-and-a-half, and officiated as Survey Commissioner for more than five months. In this he was usefully employed, for after the work of the revision settlement in this Presidency is over in 1892, the Survey Department is to merge ultimately into the Agricultural Department. In preparation for this the Agricultural Department is charged with the organisation and maintenance of village records in two of the districts of this Presidency, namely, Dharwar and Bijapore, but financial pressure appears to have come in the way of a further progress in the direction of the transfer of the custody of survey records in districts in which revision settlements have already been made. The same cause—financial difficulty—has interfered with the preparation of district histories for which much material has been collected and collated. With respect to the form of these district accounts Mr. Ozanne's idea is that they should take the shape of an Atlas of the Presidency, containing Presidency and district maps accompanied by tables of statistics and letter-press embodying other statistical information required by the Famine Code. It is to be hoped that the publication of such a useful hand-book for the Presidency will not be long delayed. Turning to the most important feature of the present Report, namely, agricultural and fiscal statistics, we notice two new statements added to the crop return. One of them shows the number of principal fruit-bearing trees, and the other gives the best information available as to the outturn of the chief crops. There is a third return, added for the first time, of the details as to the water-supply of each district. From agricultural and economic points of view the information supplied by these returns is of the highest importance. The return of fruit-bearing trees, for instance, gives some idea of the distribution of trees which contribute to the food outturn of the Presidency. Among such trees, mangoes contribute by far the largest share, the other fruit trees being date palm, cocoanut, tamarind, jack and toddy palm. Mango and tamarind grow all over the Presidency, jack fruit principally in Surat, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and the Konkan. Cocoa palms abound in Surat, the Karnatic and the Konkan, and toddy palms in South Gujarat, Poona, and North Konkan, and date palms in Surat, Nasik, Bijapur and Dharwar. There are 605,000 mango trees in the Deccan, 425,000 in Gujarat, 317,000 in the Konkan and 315,000 in the Karnatic. Of date palm Gujarat gives 775,000 trees, the Karnatic 704,000, the Deccan only 63,000, and the Konkan 13,000 trees. But the Konkan is fruitful in cocoanuts, its yield being 1,125,000 trees, while that of the Karnatic is 45,000, of the Deccan and Gujarat only 8,000, and 3,000, respectively. An attempt has been made in some districts to add to this list other fruit trees of special local importance, such as coffee, of which there are 5,000 trees in Belgaum, betel-nut, of which there are 231,000 trees in Ratnagiri; keshew-nut, of which 60,000 trees abound in Kanara and 43,000 in Ratnagiri, and 6,000 in Thana; rayan, of which there are 56,000 in North Gujarat; and moha, of which 86,000 trees abound in North Gujarat and 43,000 in Ratnagiri. This list of local fruit trees is necessarily incomplete, but it is to be hoped that fuller information will be supplied in future reports. The next most important return, and it is given for the first time, is as to the outturn of crops. Its importance cannot be exaggerated. It lies at the very root of the vital question which has puzzled Indian economists for years past, the question, namely, what is the yield of land in respect of the different crops sown in it. As Mr. Ozanne remarks, the subject is one of immense difficulty. But we welcome any information towards its elucidation that Mr. Ozanne is able to supply. From the approximate anna-valuation of crops in each district in 1886-87, it appears that of jowari Surat and Kaira gave 13 and 12 anna crops, Poona gave a 15 anna crop, Satara and Nasik 14 anna, Ahmednagar 13 anna, and Sholapur and Khandesh 12 anna crops. Bijapur and Dharwar yielded 14 and 12 anna crops respectively. Poona accordingly takes the highest rank as a jowari-producing district. In like manner our best bajri-producing districts are Satara and Khandesh, the former yielding 15 anna and the latter 14 anna crops. Thana naturally takes lead as a paddy district; Khandesh and Sholapur as wheat-producing districts; Dharwar for its kodra; Nasik, Ahmednaggar and Poona for their rabi; Nasik for varai; Bijapur for tur; Satara and Poona for gram; Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur, Ahmedabad and Dharwar for cotton.
For the first time an attempt is made in this Report to indicate the progress made in well-irrigation, and to gauge the effect of the policy of Government towards the encouragement of this important means of increasing the food supply and of protecting the country against drought. For years past we have strongly urged upon Government the necessity of furnishing such a return, and it is satisfactory that both the Director of Agriculture and the local Government have at last seen the desirability of acting upon the recommendation. The present return, imperfect though as it is, gives a very fair idea of the number of wells in each of the districts of this Presidency for purposes of irrigation and for dr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DANGER OF WAR.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Lord Salisbury, speaking yesterday at Derby, said that diplomatic information did not point to the likelihood of immediate war, though for his part he believed that when it did come it would break out without any warning, and therefore it was necessary to make preparations now for that even-

PROTECTION AND CIVIL WAR.

His Lordship spoke in strong condemnation of a policy of protection, which he declared would lead to a civil war.

He also stated that the coming Session would be essentially one for measures affecting the British Empire, and would not be wholly devoted to the consideration of the affairs of Ireland.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR BOUNTIES CONFERENCE.

The representatives of the various countries at the International Sugar Bounties Conference have signed the Protocol and the Conference has been adjourned indefinitely.

The majority of the Delegates made reservations of some sort or another when signing the Protocol.

The British Delegates notified their assent to the appointment of a West India Committee.

THE DYNAMITE PLOT IN LONDON.

The two Americans, Callan and Harkins, were again brought up on remand at Bow Street Police Station, and after some further evidence had been recorded, they were fully committed for trial at the next Sessions.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH PRESS.

Mr. John Hooper, Member for South-East Division of County Cork, who was arrested on 10th inst. for publishing reports of meetings of the National League, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, Dec. 19.

It is reported that Osman Digma is at Handoub with a large force.

SWIMMING BATHS FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The Calcutta swimming bath, situated opposite the Chandpol Ghaut, was formally opened this morning by the Lieutenant-Governor. The bath will be supplied with unfiltered water cleansed in old reservoirs alongside, which are used as settling tanks. The length is 100 feet; breadth, 34 feet; depth, 9 feet to 4 feet. There are dressing rooms at the side and reception rooms at the entrance. The bath is fitted with a complete gymnasium and other conveniences. There are already 400 subscribers. Two days in the week the bath is to be set apart for ladies.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in declaring the bath open, said he felt difficulty as to the procedure. The only similar instance he knew of was when the Lord Mayor of Dublin followed the declaration by taking the first plunge. In the present instance, however, he had been fortunate in finding a substitute; and under the circumstances the Lord Mayor of Dublin's example was not one that became him to follow.

After the speech a number of gentlemen plunged in in cricketing suits.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

As Sir Charles Aitchison is suffering from fever, the Calcutta Municipality is advertising for a Secretary, salary Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 800.

FESTIVITIES AT CALCUTTA.

The annual State ball will be held on 12th January and the Calcutta Turf Club dinner on New Year's eve.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.

Colonel C. M. Browne, Chief Engineer, Bengal, will probably be promoted to Major-General in February, when he will have to retire.

The Joint-Secretary Colonel McNeil returns from furlough early in the year, replacing Colonel Harrison, who returns North-West.

The question of Col. Browne's successor is still pending and will be watched with peculiar interest by the Department.

THE THIBET TRADE.

The Government of India have decided to await the results of friendly intervention with Pekin to open up the Thibet trade *via* Sikkim. An expedition had actually been designated; all its details, such as followers, clothing, and provisions were decided on, with which it was intended to enforce the expulsion of the Thibetans from Sikkim.

The plan for the present is abandoned, pending the result of attempts to procure Chinese authority enforced on Thibet Lhamas.

THE NEW PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Sir Charles Elliot takes over the Public Works portfolio from Sir T. C. Hope on Friday; the latter leaves the same evening for Bombay and embarks for England on the 13th January.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

Sir Charles Elliott, the new Public Works Minister, arrived at Bombay by the last mail and takes over charge of the Department from Sir Theodore Hope on Thursday. Sir Theodore resigns on the 5th January, after thirty-five years' service.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND AND EAST INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A meeting took place on Saturday between the Traffic Managers, Indian Midland and East Indian Railways, at which it was understood that all arrangements for through booking on the two lines are satisfactorily settled.

THE MILITARY SEASON AT KAMPTEE.

General Bengough of Kamptee means this season to have a forced march for some of his Infantry force, which will consist of half of the Middlesex Regiment and half of the 20th Madras Infantry with bands of both Regiments; and it will march from Kamptee to Seoni and back, a distance of some 150 miles, which is to be covered within six days.

The march comes off early in February.

LORD REAY AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

To-day H. E. the Governor proceeded by special train to Nariad station the streets of which were decorated in a lavish but artistic manner.

Arriving at the station his Excellency was met by a deputation of the Municipality, who presented an address, of welcome, to which his Excellency replied. Subsequently he received a deputation of the Agricultural Society, who also presented an address which his Excellency acknowledged. The Governor then distributed prizes at the High School, after which he visited the Tobacco Factory of Rao Bahadur Beheechardass Viharidas Desai. Here he was presented with a massive silver cigar case containing samples of local manufacture and subsequently with a handsome specimen of Kathiawar breed of horse.

In the afternoon the Governor left for Wadtal to visit the Swami Naryan Temple. Leaving Wadtal to-morrow his Excellency proceeds to Kaira, where the Municipal Commissioners will present an address.

RAJA PARTABSINGJEE AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Dec. 20.

Raja Partabsingjee, of Sunthrampur, accompanied by his Dewan, Mr. Hormusjee, and suite, arrived here by a local train. A company of policemen under command of an Inspector was in attendance and presented arms when the Raja alighted.

Mr. Darasha, Deputy Collector, introduced the gentlemen who came to receive the Raja. Mr. Zoolfikar Alikhan decorated his Highness with garlands of flowers and drove him to the Entee's Garden escorted by a body of mounted police.

His Highness intends to stay here about a week, pay a visit to the ancient places, and then leave for Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges arrived here yesterday morning, three days before due date.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, last evening.

SUEZ, Dec. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel arrived here this morning from Bombay.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here yesterday morning from Colombo.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Macgregor, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester market has been strong.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	70⅞
4½ do. do.	74⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account..... ..	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4½ per cent. French Rentes..... ..	107⅝
Bar Silver	45¼

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 19.

10 p.m.	74·1

TUESDAY, Dec. 20.

6 a.m.	70·1
10 a.m.	76·1
2 p.m.	82·1
4 p.m.	80·8

The result of the balloting yesterday for the Deputy Chairmanship of the Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year was that Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon and Co., was elected.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company pays a further dividend of 2½ per cent., 5 per cent. for the twelve months, in addition to a bonus of 1 per cent.

The Volunteers of the Rajputana-Malwa line had a busy time at Ajmere, in Camp, last week, under their Commandant, Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E. The camp broke up on Sunday.

The party to undertake the survey of the country between the Assam frontier and the Hukong Valley, will consist—besides Captain Michell of the Quartermaster-General's Department—of Mr. Needham, the Political officer at Sadiya, whose reputation as an explorer was made in the same regions two years ago, and Mr Ogilee, of the Survey of India.

Mr. G. S. Forbes, lately Junior Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, has, on return from leave, proceeded to Hyderabad to take up his new appointment as 1st. Assistant to the Resident there. Major D. Robertson, who has been officiating for him, will resume his appointment as Assistant Resident at Bangalore, displacing Mr. L. W. King, who will be placed on special duty as Political Officer accompanying His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore on tour.

The Nepalese General who arrived in Calcutta on the 10th instant, is not, it appears, Commander-in-Chief. Deb Shumshere, who fills that post, is still at Khatmandu. His father was Dhere Shumshere, brother of Jung Bahadur, and he has three brothers, Kharak, Chundra, and Bhim, whose names are familiar to students of Nepal politics. Deb Shumshere, and his half brother, Bir Shumshere, at present control the affairs of the State. The officer now on a visit to Calcutta is General Dambir Shumshere, who holds an important military command.

The most definite account of the recent collision between Ranbir Jung's followers and the Nepaul troop show that the former were defeated, their losses being put down at thirty men. The result was the re-occupation of Kallia, which was one of the posts taken by the invaders on their first rush, on the 15th instant. The news of the attempt of the 10th seems only to have reached Khatmandu on the 12th, and 2,000 men were at once despatched to arrest Ranbir Jung's progress. The last account states that Ber Shumshere, the Commander-in-Chief, was barring the path with 4,000 men, while Ranbir was at Bhimpharee with 2,500.

Dr. John Pollen, C. S., has been making a survey of a part of the route of the proposed Pachpadra railway. He has ridden through the hills from Umarkote, and has sent forth spies to explore the region between Balmir and Pachpadra. This is what he says about it:—

"I cannot certainly describe the land of the promised railway as a land flowing with milk and honey, nor as producing grapes of Eshcol hugeness, but it is very far from being the howling wilderness imagined by Sir Theodore Hope. The people possess 'the thews of Anak,' and cultivate the hill sides and open valleys most successfully. Hamlets and fair-sized villages stud the hills in all directions, and the royal high road (*Shahi Rah*, as the natives term it) runs *straight* through an undulating valley from 300 yards to a mile or so broad, right on to Balmari, and present no engineering difficulties at which a railway engineer would not laugh. Only for the first ten or twelve miles from Umarkote will sand-dust be met with. No hills of any serious importance cross the track, and there is no reason, so far as I can see, why a surface railway could not be laid down along this open valley just as easily as over the open plain of Sindh. Ocular and labial demonstration enable me to assert that sweet water can be found nearly every seven or eight miles (and sometimes at less intervals) all along the route at from thirty to 150 feet below the surface—and this, remember, after sixteen months of drought, for the region between Umarkot and Godhra has seen no rain this year. From Balmir on to Pachpadra the plain is, I am told, perfectly flat for the first fourteen miles; then at intervals during the next twelve miles sand hills of some size are met with: but after this on to Jerrol or Pachpadra all is the plainest of plain sailing."

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Among the men who have the ear of the *Times* and can be reasonably certain of getting a letter into that paper at any time and on almost any subject is one whose name has been mentioned more than once in my letters recently, and who is now in India. I refer to Mr. Moreton Frewen, who has accompanied Sir Salar Jung to your Empire, and is, I believe, still there. Two days ago a long letter from Mr. Frewen's pen, written on the P. and O. s.s. Victoria and posted at Aden, was published. It deals with a question which I have repeatedly pressed on your readers' notice,—the proposed commercial union between the United States and Canada. Mr. Frewen, however, takes a view different to that which I, on the strength of special information conveyed to me, have urged, and does not think it probable the desire of the Canadians will be realised. There can be no doubt the advances towards closer union and reciprocal intercourse are being made from the Dominion, and doubtless there is much force in the reasons given in Mr. Frewen's letter why the unwieldy Republic of States and Territories should object to having a full grown Dominion added. I cannot think, however, he estimates with sufficient force the powerful influences at work, and though I am not given to putting too much faith in Mr. Goldwin Smith's prophecies, I am constrained to think that that gentleman will be right this time. At any rate there will be a great agitation, and once the ball is set a rolling it is hard to say at what particular spot it will be stopped. Mr. Frewen urges one point in his letter with no little force. If, he argues, the Canadians are so set upon a commercial union why not unite with England? "Economically considered—that is as a question of freight charges—Montreal is nearer to London than to New York and Melbourne is infinitely nearer to Southampton than is Winnipeg to St. Louis." That, no doubt, is the case, but are the markets of Great Britain of as much value to Canada as the markets of the United States? Mr. Frewen writes with so much moderation and yet with force that we should be glad to hear more from him, not only in reply to the question I ask, but on other points of the great question. For, as I have already said in this letter, we are sorely perplexed in England just now on this very question. The men who believe in Fair Trade with a devotion bound by no reasons, but dominated by implicit trust, are determined that Free Trade shall be modified. They have sworn most solemn oaths that naught shall check them in their determined career, and they mean what they swear. Some day the great economic question will have to be re-fought. The fight will be as fierce as it was between forty and fifty years ago, and will be waged with wider knowledge and greater intelligence than were the historic battles of which the present and past generations know only by the hearing of the ear or from the printed page. Curious, then, will be the combinations of parties. Irish difficulties have set an example which will be readily followed. New parties will be found out of disintegrated old ones, and new conditions called into being. I do not believe England will ever fully discard the Free Trade theory. It is absurd to call her a Free Trade nation in practice: otherwise Indian teas and coffees and Indian silver-worked articles would pass through our docks untroubled by Customs officers. But, in my opinion, certain changes in a direction like that desired by Canada with the United States will be adopted for the whole British Empire. You ask, Does not that involve a glaring inconsistency? Very likely it does. There are inconsistencies everywhere in matters of Government, and a few more or less will not harm. But I avoid details at this stage of affairs. I err—if it be an error—in good company. Nobody, in this great economic question, condescends to details, not even Mr. Frewen. I wish he could. Were I to do so I should expect one of my points would be popular in India, inasmuch as your great coming deficit of 1888 and your always increasing expenditure could—as I should show—be easily met by judiciously imposed indirect taxation. That, again, I know is heresy. And I also know that heresy is sometimes popular.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's new venture, *The Evening Star*, is to make its first appearance on the 2nd of January. It will be sold for a half-penny and is intended to cut out the *Echo*, which is more fiercely anti-Gladstonian than it is anti-Home Rule. The proprietor of the *Echo*, Mr. Passmore Edwards, has always been a Radical of the Radicals, and malicious people say that his present hostility to Mr. Gladstone is due to the fact that he was not sufficiently courted by the ex-Prime Minister when he was in power. That is a general complaint against Mr. Gladstone, and is not confined to ambitious newspaper proprietors. The late Sir David Wedderburn used to complain that many Liberal M. P.'s felt very heavily that they had not even a nodding acquaintance with their leader. The rumours about an evening edition of the *Daily Telegraph* have been revived during the past fortnight, but I cannot find out anything definite on the subject. I think I may safely say that it is not true as has been stated in print that the *Evening Telegraph* will be edited by "young Mr. Lawson," as the courteous member for St. Pancras is familiarly styled, and that it will be ardently Gladstonian. At the same time, if it should ever see the light, I shall not be surprised if the new Lawsonian organ adopts a more popular tone than the morning issue. I have just heard a rumour to the effect that Mr. Passmore Edward's defence against the attack of Mr. O'Connor will take the form of a thorough reversion to the old political faith of the *Echo*. This would be very funny if true.

Some day soon I hope to tell in these columns the tale as to how the *Westminster Review* was changed from a quarterly to a monthly review. One or two old Indians, men who, I believe, were in the service, are in the Directorate. Just now, however, I must content myself with saying that it gives attention to Indian subjects and purposes soon to run the *Asiatic Quarterly* hard in its devotion to Indian affairs. The new number has nothing in it of special Asiatic interest, but it is nevertheless full of interesting papers of political and literary interest, every one well worthy of perusal. The *Westminster* has no signed articles. Dr. Chapman, its 'many-years' editor, unlike Mr. Knowles, prefers worthiness in an article to a sensational name.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KATTYWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 19.

The arrangements for his Excellency the Governor's visit to Kattywar have now been completed. His Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Lyttelton, Surgeon-Major Irving and Captain Hamilton, will leave Ahmedabad on the morning of the 28th instant for Dhoraji, where he will arrive that evening. On the 29th, at 5 p.m., his Excellency will turn the first sod of the Dhoraji-Porebunder extension line, and will be entertained at a banquet given by the Thakor Saheb of Gondal the same evening. On the 30th, his Excellency will make a short run in the first train on the Jetalsar-Verawal Railway, and in the afternoon will lay the foundation-stone of a girls' school at Dhoraji. His Excellency will leave Dhoraji on the morning of the 31st, and will travel through to Bombay, arriving at 6-30 a.m. on the 1st January.

RAILWAY CONVENIENCES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Being given to understand that the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities are about to discontinue the Virar local train, leaving Colaba at 4-45 p.m., Bombay time, I beg to state for the information of those authorities that that Virar local affords special convenience and advantage to the passengers residing at distant places from the railway stations. Those residents, when they travel by the next Virar local, are not able to reach their homes earlier than 10-30 p.m., or 11-30 p.m., and not unfrequently they and the aurora put in their appearance at the villages at one and the same time. In fact, the train is of general convenience, and should not be discontinued without due consideration.—Yours, &c., S. P. W.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I ask the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to re-consider their decision to discontinue the present 4-45 p.m. Virar local? That train is a very convenient one, and if it is to be discontinued, one exception may be observed, namely, that it be run on Saturdays, on which day almost every employé obtains permission to leave his office earlier. Many residents from distant villages are employed here in Bombay. To them the train, now running, is a boon.—Yours, &c., WELL-WISHER.

PRESENTATION TO PROFESSOR PEDRAZA.

A few weeks since we announced that the Queen-Regent of Spain had conferred upon Professor O. S. Pedraza the decoration of Commander of the Order of Isabel the Catholic, the distinction being bestowed in recognition, we believe, of certain unofficial, but not the less valuable, services which Professor Pedraza had rendered to the Government of his country. The announcement was a cause of great gratification to the many friends of the accomplished and genial Professor, and to none of them more than to the members of the Cercle Litteraire, Bibliothèque Dinshaw Petit, of which he has been president from its foundation, and to which he has rendered valuable services. At a *soirée*, which was given at the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association on Monday evening, the members tendered their congratulations to him in an address the terms of which are given below, and a number of leading citizens of the European and native communities joined with them in doing honour to the guest of the evening. The entrance to the building was illuminated with coloured, plain, and Chinese lanterns, and the hall upstairs was decorated with evergreens and festoons, and was illuminated by a number of gas lamps and chandeliers. The committee had spared no pains or expense to make the *soiree* a complete success. Amongst those present were Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., patron of the Cercle, whose constant interest in its welfare the members heartily appreciate; the Honourable Mr. Justice and Mrs. Jardine, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, Mr. Emile Senart, of the Institute of France, Mr. Bozzoni, the Italian Consul, and Mrs. Bozzoni, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Pedraza, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Young, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses F. Fischer, Miss Moffet, Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Nariman, Mr. and Mrs. F. B Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Dady, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Kanny, Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Maneckjee Cowasjee Petit, Hormusjee Cowasjee Petit, Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Surgeon Kanga, I. M. D., Drs. J. Gerson da Cunha, J. A. da Gama, K. R. Yikajee, Jehangheer J. Cursetjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, H. K. Tavaria, Dr. P. Peterson, Messrs. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Naigamwalla, M. Durand, P. Laurent, E. Beardshaw, G. Farenne, J. Paule, E. Meiffre, C. Moline, T. J. Bennett, J. Macdonald, Ardeshir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdinna, Rustomjee Nowrojee Billimoria, Ardeshir Hormusjee Chinoy, Dinshaw D. Davar, J. E. Mody, A. E. Davar, Ardeshir J. Cursetjee, N. F. Tamboli, C. Droz, Firoji J. Dustoor Jamasp Asana, S. K. Khambatta, B. E. Poonager, H. D. Allbless, M. F. Patell, M. M. Cama, &c. The proceedings were opened by Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Kt., who addressed the assembly as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—The object for which we have assembled here this evening is well known to you. It is to present to the worthy president of the Cercle Litteraire an address of congratulation on behalf of the members for the honour of "Commander" recently conferred upon him by the Queen-Regent of Spain. You well know with what zeal and energy Professor Pedraza has been working since his arrival in Bombay for the promotion of the study of the French language on this side of India. We, members of the Cercle Litteraire, look upon this honour with peculiar satisfaction, and we trust he will live long with his family to enjoy it. The address, being in French, I request Mr. J. E. Davar, our honorary secretary, to read it."

Mr. Davar, before reading the address, made a neat little speech in French. He said: "Ladies and Gentlemen,—As desired by the patron of the Cercle, I beg to present to Professor Pedraza the address of congratulation which the members of the Cercle have voted to him on the occasion of the honour of Commander of the Order of Isabel the Catholic recently conferred on him by the Queen-Regent of Spain. I do myself this pleasure, not only in my capacity as the honorary secretary of the Cercle, but also as one of his oldest pupils. When I commenced to learn French with my respected teacher I never thought or believed that some ten years after it would fall to my lot to present to him this address as a mark of testimony on the part of the members for all that he has done towards the propagation of the study of the French language and literature. I can openly declare that nobody in Bombay has done so much as Professor Pedraza for developing a love for the study of this language. The existence of the Cercle Litteraire is in itself a proof—if proof were wanted—of his efforts towards the promotion of the study of one of the principal languages of Europe, which would not fail to bring closely together the intellectual and commercial relations between India and France. Before concluding, we hope, Sir, that the distinction lately conferred on you will be a stepping-stone to many higher honours."

The honorary secretary then read in French the address of congratulation, which was handsomely printed on vellum and ornamented in gold. The following is the English translation of the address:—

O. S. Pedraza, Esquire, Commander of the Order of Isabel the Catholic, Fellow of the University of Bombay.

Sir,—The members of the Cercle Litteraire have the pleasure to offer you their sincere congratulations on the occasion of your nomination to the rank of Commander of the Order of Isabel the Catholic by her Majesty the Queen-Regent of Spain. Nobody has been so greatly rejoiced at this news than the members of the Cercle, who, for the most part, are, or had been, your pupils. Before your arrival in Bombay, some fifteen years back, the French language was studied by hardly a few. Your efforts towards encouraging the study of this language and its literature gradually found many a student, and, thanks to your efforts, it has been now introduced in many of the high schools of Bombay. The ever increasing success which many of the students of the French language attain in their University examinations in this language from year to year is a sufficient proof of your endeavours to do all you can towards spreading the taste for the study of it. The Cercle Litteraire is peculiarly fortunate in having as its president a Fellow of the University of Bombay, who has for years past worked with indefatigable zeal and energy for developing the love of this language. The members of the Cercle pray that you, Sir, as well as your worthy partner in life, will live long and happy, and they hope that the honour now conferred upon you will not be the last that you will receive.

Professor Pedraza, in suitable terms, thanked the members of the Cercle for the honour done to him.

After a reading by Mr. B. E. Poonager, and some excellent recitations in French given by Mr. M. Durand, members of the Cercle, the party retired to the refreshment table, where the toasts of the health of the patron of the Cercle, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, and of Professor Pedraza were drunk and responded to. Before separating, the president of the Cercle said that M. Emile Senart, the well-known Orientalist of the Institute of France, who had been one of the guests that evening, had honoured the Cercle by allowing his name to be placed on the list of the honorary members of the Cercle, which news was received with general satisfaction. The party broke up at midnight.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Jackson, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., is about to proceed home.

Major Wolseley, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, is retiring from the service, and proceeds home by the troopship leaving Bombay on the 28th inst.

Captain F. Willcocks, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, who has done excellent service in the Commissariat Department in the Kubo Valley, has resigned the Department and rejoined his regiment for duty.

Surgeon-Major Barren, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, having been appointed to the Mogaung Column, Surgeon-Major Keith, I.M.S., has been appointed to afford medical aid to the 25th Bombay Infantry.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

The barometer has risen in Colombo and Negapatam, and fallen elsewhere. Most quickly in Sind. The readings range from 30·220 at Agra, and 29·925 at Colombo. The wind directions are about normal. The temperature has risen in Lower Bengal, west of the Punjab, at the hill stations and in Rajputana. It has fallen elsewhere. The rise is greatest in the Punjab; the fall greatest in the Carnatic; slight showers are falling at Quetta and Colombo, but at no other station.

TEAS.—Choicest and cheapest, from as. 10 to Rs. 3-8 per lb. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PROGRESS AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Dec. 19.

An account of the progress of Baroda since the end of 1882, when H. H. the present Maharajah assumed control of the affairs of the State, will be interesting.

Mr. Elliot's name is on the lips of every one, and he seems to be as popular with the people as it is possible for any English officer on duty in a native State to be. The organization of the Survey Settlement Department, which has been carried out under his direction, has created general satisfaction. The survey of the Amreli District has now been completed, and new rates, which will remain unaltered for fifteen years, have been finally introduced.

The great Ajwa water-works, situated at a distance of twelve miles from the city, have been sanctioned, and are in rapid progress. The cost of the work is estimated at 30 lakhs of rupees. The Lakhmidas Palace, designed by the late Major Mant, and constructed under the supervision of Messrs. Chisolm and Reynolds, stands unrivalled in its elegance and beauty. The Countess of Dufferin Hospital for Women and Children, the Chimnabai Market and Tower, the Baroda College and the Makarpura Palace for the second queen, are among the achievements of the Public Works Department. I saw this palace and believe that, with its carvings in teak and ebony, its inlaid furniture, supplied by the East India Art Manufacturing Company, its glazed tiles in Indian patterns, and its painted walls, it constitutes a feat in the domains of architecture and decorative art. With Colonel Berkley's hearty co-operation and the facilities which he has afforded for opening up the country by means of railways, the Messana-Vadnagar line and the Anand-Petlad line have been completed; the route of the proposed Bahadarpur-Udepur frontier line has been surveyed; and the route of the Khandeish frontier line is now being surveyed.

Twelve schools, four public offices, three dispensaries, and three dharmashallas or rest-houses have been added to the public buildings of the territory. The Educational Department now receives Rs. 12,000 a year for opening new schools. An agricultural class has also been opened; A B. Sc. class has been added to the local college; a music class has been brought into existence; and every encouragement is being given to technical education by the introduction of cotton and sugar mills, to be ultimately entrusted to private direction.

A new feature has been added to the agriculture of the State by the introduction of the European system of draining soils over-charged with moisture. The primitive coin of Baroda has undergone considerable change for the better in its shape, design and execution, and a mint for embossing the improved medium of exchange, which is now done by handwork, has arrived. The civil departments have been supplied with new stamps printed in England.

The most important of all works, particularly in a native State, where the will of the ruler is law, is the formation of an adequate set of codes, and it is a matter for sincere congratulation to see H. H. the Gaekwar paying special attention to this subject. It is said that the supervision of this work, which extends over 1,000 pages of closely printed matter, has been one of the chief causes of the deterioration of his health. Circulars and codes on revenue, opium, abkari registration and several other matters have been framed on the model of those in vogue in British territory. A leave code, an allowance code, a pension code, rules for the conduct of departmental examinations, rules for assisting British forces marching through his Highness' territory, rules for collecting revenue from defaulting tenants, rules for effecting partition of the State land, and for granting remissions and advances, and rules regulating promotions, are all in type. Such an amount of legislative work must certainly have cost a great deal of brain power, and it is no wonder that the Prince's health has been undermined. Real progress has been made since the Gaekwar ascended the throne, and though it has been obtained at the expense of his Highness' health, innumerable blessings have been conferred on his Highness' subjects.

THE AFFAIRS OF JAMNAGAR.

We have more than once referred to allegations which have been made against the administration of his Highness the Jam. Though, as we have fully explained, they have been made the subject of the fullest enquiry by the Kattiawar Political Agency and the Administration has on the main points been exonerated, the malcontents are still in the field and are determined that the Jam's advisers shall have no peace. A new petition, reiterating for the most part allegations that had been already disposed of, was lately presented to his Highness, and at the request of the petitioners about thirty of those who signed it were admitted to an audience with the Jam. To this petition an answer has been sent by the Dewan to the following effect:—

The petitioners' request for a trial *de novo* of the Moharum (of 1886) cases could not at this length of time be complied with. The complaints, which were mostly of simple hurt, and two of grievous hurt, have been filed in the Magistrate's Court. The complainants in some cases voluntarily withdrew their complaints. The rest of the cases were enquired into and the persons adjudged guilty were punished. No complainant had ever up to now presented a single petition either to the Sir Nyayadhish or the Dewan or H. H. the Jam Sahib, asserting that injustice had been done in those cases and requesting that the proceedings might be sent for and revised. The petitioners' request to appoint a commission of officers of States other than Jamnagar is unreasonable and could not be granted. But if they have any complaints to make H. H. the Jam Sahib would either personally enquire into them or appoint a commission of qualified officers to hold that enquiry, but as it is easy to make such charges against responsible officers of the State by irresponsible persons, the petitioners should first bind themselves in their own recognizances in the sum of Rs. 6,000 to attend and prosecute the charges contained in their petition. This they must do within a fortnight, or else their complaints will be thrown out as false and unfounded. After the petitioners have entered into their recognizances they must be prepared to adduce evidence to prove—

(a) In which cases the officials of Khambhalia did injustice or wilfully disobeyed the orders of the Dewan under the influence and recommendation of Raghavbhai.

(b) Instances of thefts having been committed and cows slaughtered in broad daylight in Khambhalia.

(c) Any injustice done to the Hindus in the matter of the Khamnath Mahadev.

The rest of the matter contained in the petition was irrelevant, and deserving of no notice. The petitioners, it may be here stated, did not enter into their recognizances as ordered by his Highness. The petitioners were further told, that the petition was full of phrases and language insulting to the ruling family and the position, dignity and person of his Highness, and that due notice of the same would be taken. But his Highness was not willing to take any advantage of the ignorance of illiterate persons, who might have signed the petition without properly understanding its contents, and that in such cases he would be prepared to forgive them if they tendered a written apology.

A PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In my own name and that of my friend and neighbour the O'Val, I beg to protest against so much of the Bombay Extension Committee's proposals as will deprive residents in this part of Bombay of their rides by converting one of us into a carriage road and the other into a garden.—I am, &c.,

KENNEDY C. FACE.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—I have just seen a statement of the claims of Duleeph Sing on the British Government showing the amounts which have actually been paid to him over and above the pensions to himself and family. These latter amounted to Rs. 400,000 a year up to 1860. Since then the amount has been 450,000. In 1863 and 1867 he got loans from Government of £10,000 and £28,000 respectively. In 1875 his life was insured for £100,000, Government paying half the cost; and between 1875 and 1879 he received loans of £19,000 and £3,000, on neither of which did he pay any interest. In 1882 a private Act of Parliament was passed to put his affairs in order, and he received a loan of £47,000, without interest, making in all £303,000, beyond the pensions. The Act authorized the abandonment of the claims for interest in respect of the various loans guaranteed for the maintenance of the premiums on the insurance policies for £100,000, the Maharajah paying half, and assured the interest of £300,000 to the late Maharanee and of £172,000 among the younger children. These figures, it is said, dispose of the Maharajah's case in regard to his claim for the pension agreed to at Lahore in 1849. They leave, however, the original State claim untouched.

THE BEGINNING OF ENGLISH EDUCATION FOR NATIVE GIRLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to say a word or two in reference to your very able review of the life of the late Mr. Manekjee Cursetjee, whom you are pleased to designate as "the foremost pioneer of English education for native girls." Far be it from me to disparage or utter a word which would take away from the well-merited eulogium you have bestowed upon that truly remarkable man who has laboured so much and so successfully in the cause of female education. Pioneer of English education he certainly was in the sense, that he it was who made the first move among the Parsees in opening an English school in the year 1853; but it would be interesting to look a decade beyond that period, when the idea of giving English education to the Parsee girls first took its birth. Bai Meherbai, the wife of Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Shroff, (the son of Cursetjee Manekjee Shroff) was, I believe, the first Parsee lady who took hold of this idea, and, despite opposition on the part of the orthodox class, placed her only daughter, Bai Dossiba in an English seminary, conducted by an English lady, a Mrs. Ward. This was in the year 1843, eleven years before the educational movement began in right earnest. No small credit, I think, is due to Bai Meherbai for thus taking the lead in the cause of education. It was an age of darkness and superstition. The females of that period had no recognised existence beyond the *purdah* or the *zenana*. Veiled in the thick atmosphere of ignorance the female sex simply led a dismal life. The bold and praiseworthy step, which Bai Meherbai took, drew on her the ire of the wealthy and the orthodox class, not excluding some of the members of the then existing body of the Panchayet, and she was made the target of insults and opprobrium. Threats of excommunication and of social proscription, &c., came thick and fast upon her from the members of her own community, all of which she bore with patience and fortitude and stood firm to the end. Thus the germ was first laid into the soil by the hand of a female, as far back as the year 1842, an epoch-making incident in the history of female education, which, as it seems to me, to be only fair to record in justice to the memory of the lady, who had the courage and the foresight to take the initiative. It is not unfrequently the case that the humblest individuals are instrumental in sowing seeds which produced great and beneficent results, but the authors of which descend the grave "unwept, unhonoured and unsung."—Yours, &c.,

NUDAS VERITAS.

THE NEW UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION-SCALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the interests of a large class of the Uncovenanted Government servants, permit me, through the medium of your columns, to respectfully invite the attention of the authorities to an important point connected with the new scale of pensions sanctioned by the Government of India in their Resolution, No. 5144, dated 23rd September 1887.

Under the old rules pension was limited to service of 15 years and upwards, earning a pension equal to one-third of present pay; 25 to 30 years, equal to one-half of pay. This left all service under 15 years to be covered by gratuity only, and at the same time treated service above 15 and under 25 years as of equal value without any intermediate provision for pension higher than one-third of pay. The new rules, on the other hand, laid down a more equitable scale of graduated pensions starting with service of 10 years, viz:—

10 years with pension equal to ⅓ of present pay		
15 years	,,	½ ,,
20 years	,,	⅝ ,,
25 to 30 years	,,	⅔ ,,

with proportionate increase for intermediate periods of service. This, it will be seen, although on the whole beneficial to Government servants who have recently joined, or, who have already completed 20 years, is still unfavourable to those old servants who have already completed 15 years and who may, through circumstances beyond their control, have to retire six months after 17th August, 1887, viz. after 17th Feb. 1888, from which latter date they have no option left of electing to claim the benefit of the old rules, and who must, therefore, be content to receive pension equal to one-quarter of their pay according to new rules, after having already once acquired the right to the higher pension equal to one-third pay. The desire of Government to do good to their servants is certainly evidenced by the judicious scale of pensions they have now ordered, but I believe they have, very likely unwittingly, overlooked how that scale, however beneficial in other respects, will, without a saving clause, work to the detriment of people already in the service who may be compelled by one circumstance or another to retire after 15 years' but before completing 20 years' service, to qualify themselves for a pension equal to one-third of their pay. Men who entered the Government service before the publication of the order in September last did so with the knowledge that in the event of their not being unfortunately able to serve Government for more than 15 years they could retire on

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

CONTRIBUTORIES AND THEIR LIABILITIES.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment on an application made by the liquidator of the Machine Exchange Company, to place Shapoorjee Byramjee Katruck and Rustomjee Framjee Wadia on the list of contributories of the company.

His Lordship said:—These claims are brought by the liquidator of the Machine Exchange Company to place Shapurjee Byramjee Katruk and Rustomjee Framjee Wadia on the list of the contributories of that company, and as regards the shares for which they subscribed the memorandum of association. The company was registered on 18th January, 1887, and wound up this year. This case involves two questions: one of law and one of fact. I propose to deal with the point of law first. The signatories of the memorandum of association are held liable under the Indian Companies' Act (section 45) in the following terms:—"They shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the company whose memorandum they have subscribed, and," the Act goes on to say, "shall be entered as members on the register of members when the company has been registered." This section is taken *verbatim* from the English Act, and a long series of English decisions has decided that when a person signs a memorandum of association for any number of shares, he becomes absolutely bound to take those shares. All these cases, which are collected in Drummond's case (4 Ch. App. 770) show conclusively that it is the act of signing the memorandum which establishes the liability on the shares subscribed for. Buckley, p. 42, says, "The subscriber is liable by virtue of the contract, which, under this section, arises immediately upon his signature." But it was argued that the liability was inchoate as long as the company was not registered. Let us examine whether that reading is in accordance with the letter and spirit of the section. It must be remembered that these company Acts were framed with a view to protect the public against the dangers of the limited liability system. The spirit of this particular provision is expounded by Lord Romilly in Drummond's case, (see note in Ch. App. 776). "The persons signing the memorandum are required by the Legislature to do so as an earnest that there are certain persons personally liable to pay money to the company." They are, in short, guarantors of the *bona fide* of the company. As Giffard, L.J., says (4Ch. App. 780): —"A man who signs the memorandum of association agrees to become a shareholder, and as long as there are shares that can be allotted to him he must fulfil that obligation." Mr. Lang argued there was a *locus penitentiæ* up to registration. He cited in support of his argument the dictum of Sir George Yessel in Duke's case. But that dictum, read with its context, tells against the contention, not for it. "Before registration," says the learned judge, "the contract contained in the memorandum may be varied or rescinded or modified." But he goes on to explain the kind of variation that is permissible. "The Act," he says, "does make the memorandum irrevocable as regards the amount of capital subscribed for, but it does not say that if the Act contains any other particulars, they may not be varied." There must, of course, be some ascertained person or body of persons with whom a contract is made before it can be binding and complete. The only body of persons in existence who could be parties to this contract before registration are the seven or more subscribers, and the effect of the section is that no one person acting independently of the others can cancel his signature. Whether all by agreement could do so is a question it is not necessary to consider, as such a step would destroy the proposed company altogether, and the question of the protection of the public, which is the object of the Act, would not arise. The literal meaning of the section is clear. The words "shall be deemed to have agreed to become members," read with the succeeding words, "on registration shall be entered on the register of members," bear only, to my mind, one construction. The statutory liability, the creation of an agreement, commences with signature of the memorandum, and is not held in suspense until registration. The context of the Act shows clearly that the suscribers of the memorandum are a body with a status before the registration. Sections 6—8 and 41 all show this. By section 6, which lays down the mode of forming a company, any seven persons may form a company by (*a*) subscribing their names to a memorandum of association, and (*b*) by otherwise complying with the requisitions of the Act. The subscription is the first step. By section 8 it is laid down that each subscriber of the memorandum of association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes. By section 11 it is provided that, when the memorandum of association is registered, it shall bind, not only the subscribers who are specially dealt with by section 45, but also the company and its members, as if each member had subscribed his name thereto. This implies an antecedent liability, so far as concerns the subscribers. Section 41 deals with registration of the memorandum of association; and declares its subscribers, together with the other members of the company, to be, after registration, a body corporate. Finally, section 45 creates two distinct obligations; one which has force from the moment of subscription, the other which comes into force on registration. The subscribers of the memorandum, it says, shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the company whose memorandum they have subscribed, that is the first obligation imposed upon them by the Act. They have *agreed* to become members. The use of the word "agreed" shows that the Legislature implied a promise which means in law a proposal and an acceptance and the creation of a *virriculum juris*. The provision was made for the protection of creditors and shareholders, and the promiser cannot repudiate the liability it creates. An agreement is clearly intended, and it must be presumed, as I said before, that the Legislature, with the intention of protecting the public, bound the subscribers one to another, and closed the door of withdrawal upon them after subscription. Now if this is a fair statement of the law, it seems to me impossible to argue that the section leaves *locus penitentiæ* to the subscribers up to the time of registration. But I need not go so far for the purposes of this case, even if there were a *locus penitentiæ* and if the case the parties here set up were true, they would be no better off. They asked for their names to be removed, but they did not remove them. They notified their wish to Drewitt, who could have no implied authority from the proposed company, and certainly had no actual authority from the other signatories to remove the names or reduce the amounts. The defendants treated him as agent for their withdrawal, he failed to carry out their orders, the names and amounts remained and were registered, and from that time forth their liability is beyond a doubt. They had merely a right to sue Drewitt for negligence, and their only way of getting rid of their liability was to take the shares and then make a valid transfer. "Upon the authorities, it is clear," says Mr. Justice Kay (in *re* Argyll Coal and Canal Company, *Times* Reports Vol. II. 1885-86) "that a person who had signed the memorandum could not get rid of his liability as a shareholder except by means of a legal transfer of his particular shares." I may add that as regards Shapurjee's liability the case is still stronger against him. He was a director, and as a director he was bound to put himself on the list for the number of shares for which he had subscribed. (Hall's Case, L.R., 5 Ch, 707.) In my view of the case it is hardly necessary to deal with the question of fact, but as Judge of First Instance it may be useful to do so. Shapurjee's case.—No doubt, he signed the memorandum of association for thirty shares. But he says he wrote, withdrawing his signature as regards twenty of the shares on the 17th January last the day before the registration of the company. In point of fact, there was no withdrawal of twenty shares before registration. Mr. Drewitt, to whom the letter was addressed, the managing director, says he did not receive the letter till after he had registered the company. Mr. Woolley, the head clerk, fully confirms the statement. I may add that Mr. Wooley gave his evidence in both cases well and fairly, and Mr. Drewitt, though he hesitated, did not impress me unfavourably. Mr. Shapurjee says he saw Mr. Drewitt, on the evening of the 17th, when the withdrawal of the 20 shares was discussed. Mr. Drewitt admits such a conversation, but says it was a few days after, not the day before the registration. Mr. Shapurjee says he despatched his letter at ten in the morning, but his peon says it was not delivered till 1 p.m., although the peon further says it urgent letter for immediate delivery. I think on the whole, the balance of evidence is in favour of Mr. Drewitt's story that he never received the letter till next day. Wadia's Case.—Mr. Wadia says he also wrote on the 17th to withdraw his name as regards thirty-five shares, having subscribed forty, and he swears that the same day he received a letter from a clerk who signed on behalf of Drewitt accepting the withdrawal. Mr. Drewitt repudiates the letter of withdrawal altogether. It is important to bear in mind, whilst weighing the evidence, that Mr. Wadia never raised this defence until he made his affidavit in reply to the liquidator's demand that he should be placed on the list of contributories for forty shares. On Drewitt's side, Woolley denies that he saw any such letter of withdrwal. He says the clerk in question had no authority to sign and send out any letter accepting a withdrawal of shares. As a matter of fact, there is no letter signed by the clerk in the letter book between January and April, although there are many before and after these dates. Woolley further says, and this is most important, that a notice to call was sent to Mr. Wadia in March. Mr. Wadia denies that he received the notice. But the letter delivery book puts it beyond doubt that such a notice was sent out by a messenger in the ordinary course of business; and it is also clear that a similar notice was not only sent, but received by Mr. Shapurjee, who occupied the same floor and did the same business as Wadia. It is also clear that no letter came from Wadia repudiating his liability on the call on forty shares, Ramchander, the clerk, says that he spoke to Mr. Drewitt about the call notice to Wadia, but he did not say it was actually kept back, and the letter delivery book shows that the call notice was, as a matter of fact, sent out to all seven signatories of the memorandum, including Wadia. It must be remembered that Ramchander was formerly in Wadia's service, and is so now. As regards the letter of repudiation of the 17th January, it is supported by the evidence of the solicitor's clerk, who says that, after giving some legal advice, he drafted such a letter for Wadia; and another witness says he made a fair copy of the draft. But the date is not clearly assigned to this drafting and copying, nor is there distinct proof that the letter was sent. On the whole, I do not think the receipt of the letter of repudiation and the sending of the reply have been proved. I may add that this decision does not impugn the truthfulness of the evidence of the solicitor's clerk. All I decide is that the letter of repudiation and letter of acquiescence were, not respectively sent and received as alleged. My judgment may be thus summed up:—(*a*) Shapoorjee and Wadia were subscribers of the memorandum of association for twenty-five and forty shares respectively. (*b*). They did not notify their withdrawal from twenty and thirty-five shares respectively before registration. (*c.*) If they did notify the withdrawal, it was to an agent who had not authority to cancel the subscription. (*d.*) Even if they had cancelled the subscription, they would have been still liable as the Act binds them from the moment of subscription. (*e.*) At any rate, it is settled law that they are liable as subscribers of the memorandum whose names appear there at the date of registration. They must therefore, both be placed on the list of contributories for the amount they suscribed for. Cost.—Second day's costs, the 13th, of liquidator to be paid by Wadia; Shapurjee's to be borne by himself. Other liquidator's costs out of estate.

THE QUEEN AND THE PUNJAB FREEMASONS.

THE following letter has been received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, conveying Her Majesty's acknowledgments of the address lately presented to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, from the Freemasons of the Punjab:—

Sir,—I have had the honor to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the Right Worshipful District Grand Master, and the Masons of the Punjab, on the occasion of her Majesty's attaining the fiftieth year of her reign; and I have to inform you that her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously, and to command me to express to you her Majesty's appreciation of the beautiful case in which the address is enclosed.—I have, &c.,

HENRY MATTHEWS.

Home Office, Whitehall S. W. 12th Nov. 1887.

THE OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

IT was very generally believed that with the death of Boh Shway the troubles with the dacoits in Upper Burmah would cease. Later events, however, have shown that the belief was not well founded. The following telegram from Mandalay, dated the 14th instant, shows that the country is still overrun by dacoits:—

A sad occurrence is reported from the Ava district. On 10th December Mr. Rind, Inspector of Police, was returning to the Nizam post with a sergeant of police and a Burman servant, when he was attacked by dacoits. Mr. Rind and his servant were killed, and the sergeant escaped slightly wounded.

Ottama is giving a good deal of trouble in the Mimbu district, and General Low has several parties of troops out after him.

A dacoity of cattle is reported from the Pagyi district, but the dacoits were followed up and the cattle recovered.

News comes from the 3rd Brigade that Mr. Calogrady, a Myoke, with a small party of cavalry, has surrounded and killed a notorious dacoit reader by name Chit-thaung.

In the Bhamo district the police have made two small punitive expeditions against Kachin robbers, both of which were successful.

The Northern Shan Column leaves Maymyo to-day.

In Yaw the Myaung column started on 4th December, and moved into the Kyan Valley, where it halts a few days. The Pouk column is pushing forward advanced depots at Yedu and Thillen on the road to Ganyow. The advanced party of the Kalewa column, accompanied by Captain Raikes, Deputy Commissioner of the Chindwin, has started for Kalemyo. The Kale Tsawbwa is friendly, and some of the Chin headmen are coming in to meet Mr Raikes. The fourth column for Yaw, namely, the one from Salin, has been detained to assist in the operations against Ottama. It will start for Loungthe about the end of the month.

BENGAL.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.—MR F. H. McLaughlin, C.S., has been granted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months. Mr. W. H. H. Vincent, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Dacca Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Dacca. Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Midnapore. In modification of the order of the 24th November, 1887, the furlough for eight months granted to Mr. H. N. Harris, District Superintendent of Police, under the order of the 7th March 1887, has been extended by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to fourteen months. The following gentlemen are appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Superintendents of Police:—Mr. H. C. L. O'Bamber and Mr. W. A. Gayer. Dr. W. Forsyth is appointed to be Civil Medical Officer of Beerbhoom, on being relieved of his appointment as Civil Medical Officer, Tirhoot State Railway.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.—The case of bigamy in which a man, named Bragg, an engine-driver, charged his wife with having three other husbands alive, came on for hearing at the Police Court, Calcutta. Complainant did not put in appearance, and the Government Solicitor refused to have anything to say to the case. Accused was then discharged, the Magistrate saying that if any fresh application were made he would have to be satisfied of the facts on oath before issuing any process.

DISPUTE ABOUT A RUBY.—On Monday last, Mr. N. C. Bose, on behalf of a Burmese named Kalan, applied to the Calcutta Police Magistrate for a warrant against Mr. Joseph Issac Joseph for criminal breach of trust and cheating. The solicitor stated that in September last complainant who was in Mandalay, pledged a ruby with accused for Rs. 35,000. In December accused came to Calcutta, followed by complainant, who requested him to sell the ruby at the highest price he could possibly obtain. Accused informed complainant that he could not get a higher figure than Rs. 75,000, on which he was told to part with it. He, however, according to the complaint, seems to have sold the ruby to one Munna Lall, a johurry, for Rs. 95,000, and credited complainant with Rs. 75,000. Out of the latter amount he deducted Rs. 35,000, the sum advanced, with interest thereon, and paid complainant the balance. Accused had left Calcutta on the following day for Mandalay. His Worship directed an inspector of Police to institute inquiries and report thereon. The police officer reported that he had traced the ruby to the purchaser, Munna Lall, who said that he had purchased it for Rs. 85,000. His Worship directed a subpœna to be issued on Munna Lall for the production of the ruby, after which his Worship would pass orders in the matter.

N. W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

A DIVORCE SUIT.—In the Chief Court, Lahore, before Sir Meredith Plowden, Mr. Spitta appeared on behalf of the petitioner in the case of Buchanan *vs.* Buchanan and Ghadwick. A decree *nisi* was granted by the Chief Court on the 21st April last, dissolving the marriage between the petitioner, Surgeon-Major R. H. Buchanan, and the respondent, Sarah H. Buchanan, on the ground of her misconduct with the co-respondent, Chadwick. Mr. Spitta, on behalf of the petitioner, now moved the Court to make the said decree absolute, and to award to the petitioner the custody of the two infant children of the marriage. Mr. Gope, on behalf of the respondent, asked for access to the children to be allowed to the respondent, and that a provision in the shape of permanent alimony should be also granted. Sir M. Plowden made the decree absolute, finally dissolving the marriage of the parties, and awarded the custody of the children to Dr. Buchanan with a stipulation for reasonable access being allowed to the respondent. The learned Judge further fixed the sum of Rs. 125 per mensem as permanent alimony for the respondent so long as she remained chaste and unmarried. An application on the part of the respondent to pay the marriage settlement of the parties was rejected by the Court.

THE HITOPADESA OF NARAYANA.

To the energy and learning of Professor Peterson, of Bombay, Sanskrit scholars are indebted for a new critical and commentated edition of the Hitopadesa. Its value for the study of Sanskrit will be readily admitted on all sides and the excellence of the work done by the learned gentleman must become evident to any one who knows how cumbersome and unwieldy commentated editions of Sanskrit works generally are. Since Lassen and Schlegel published their edition in 1829, the text has stood unaltered, and the importance of several MSS. which have since been discovered can be realized only now that they have been collated with the older ones and the text as hitherto accepted. Prof. Peterson's task has not been an easy one. It required courage and the greatest possible care and painstaking to stand up against the authority of Schlegel and Lassen without tripping himself; to show them to be failing in accuracy, and wanting respect for the words of their author. He accuses his predecessors of having wantonly mangled and destroyed the text, "of having wrongly deserted their MSS. in favour of inferior readings taken from editions preceding their own," of having in short, "cut up and rearranged the text of the Hitopadesa to suit their fancy." It would be beyond our scope to examine how far these charges are justified, but we are inclined to give them credence, for Professor Peterson proves himself in the present work not only an intelligent and penetrating investigator, but also trustworthy as a guide, and careful and painstaking as a scholar. The importance of his work as a class book can, in fact, hardly be overestimated, and we place it beside Professor Jolly's edition of the Manava Dharma Castra as deserving and likely to win universal popularity. His text was prepared originally from three MSS. belonging to the collection of the Government of Bombay, but during the printing of the book he gained access to the celebrated British Museum MS., which Prof. C. Bendall had acquired for the Trustees in Nepal. Its reading was incorporated in the text of the latter part, and added in an appendix to the pages already printed, also to be incorporated in the text, should a second edition be called for. A careful and complete collation of this very valuable MS. is of course indispensable for every critical edition of the Hitopadesa of the future. It was written in the year 403 of the Nepal era or A.D. 1373, when "Jayarjunadeva" was reigning in Nepal," and it confirms in a most remarkable way the oldest of the three Bombay MSS. This is especially noticeable with regard to the numerous excrescences which encumber the existing text. Here there is almost complete unanimity between the two MSS. "If," says Professor Peterson, "the discrepancies between the two were tabulated, it would be found that by far the greater number are cases where the one MS. has *aha* for the other's *vadati*. On that very minor point I have myself come to the conclusion that the writer of the Hitopadesa used neither the one word nor the other, but introduced his speakers in stage fashion by their names only. Be that as it may, I think it can be confidently asserted that, apart from the trifling matter just referred to, we have in these two MSS. presented to us, for the first time, the text of the Hitopadesa, as the author wrote it."

The Hitopadesa has long been and will long continue to be the book most commonly put in the hands of a beginner of Sanskrit, and the present edition is the first which is really fitted for that purpose, explaining as it does those difficulties at least, which are certain to perplex every tyro. At the same time it brings to the level of the Hindu schoolboy's intelligence "the life and wanderings—extending now over centuries of time—of a book which in itself is not the least of the links that bind together the East and West."

Together with this edition of the Hitopadesa, Prof. Peterson's and Pandit Durgaprasada's joint edition of the Subhashitavali of Vallabhadeva has come to hand. It is a careful and scholarly piece of work, which reflects infinite credit on the editors, and will doubtless attract attention both in India and at home. Based on a careful collation of existing MSS., and accompanied by explanatory notes and also by an introduction in which an attempt is made to put together all that is known of each poet, and so far as was possible all that with any plausibility could be conjectured about them, it is likely to make this Anthology a favourite text-book among Sanskrit students. The beauty of some of the poetry is unequalled, and its claim may well be admitted, "to bring much that is admirable, and nothing that is not admirable in Sanskrit verse."

In conclusion, it may be worth mentioning that Professor Peterson's search for Sanskrit MSS. has lately yielded brilliant results. His third report, covering the years 1884-86, which forms an extra number (45, Vol. XVIII.) of the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, is all the more valuable on account of the numerous extracts of each MS. it gives particularly so in the case of a number of MSS. dealing with Jain literature, which, as has frequently been pointed out in these pages, is likely to be the subject of far more attention and study in future than has been bestowed upon it in the past.

He reports also on his third visit to Cambay in February, 1886, when he was able to examine the book in Santinath's Temple, which had been impounded through a lawsuit. Amongst these he found a copy of Dharmottaracharya's commentary on the Nyayabindu, which he hopes to publish at some future time, it being a book of great interest and importance. Prof. Peterson in turning over the pages of this treasure of the past came upon the following striking passage, which he quotes to show the character of Dharmottaracharya's work—"The world breeds nothing but a chain of evils that begin with birth; but He hath overcome the World. It is He that fighteth for us. His words lighten the darkness of our souls. Glory to Buddha."

THE COMMERCIAL UNION OF THE UNITED STATES WITH CANADA.

THE *Times* publishes the following letter from Mr. Moreton Frewen, written on board the Victoria at Aden:—

Several letters have appeared in *The Times* during the last four months recording the progress of an agitation in Canada for bringing about commercial union with the United States. In the *Contemporary Review* for October Mr. Goldwin Smith mentions this as "a movement now sweeping the Dominion with a force as great as its spontaneity has been remarkable." A statement so emphatic as this from a writer of such eminence, and as referring to a movement so remarkable and so interesting, will go for to persuade some people, even in America, that this project of commercial union has become both north and south of the line a leading political issue, and is not a mere device of certain "Grit" politicians to develop a showy policy which may attract the support of the farmers of Ontario and Manitoba by foreshadowing a vague possibility of free access to the markets of the great Republic, markets at present denied them. It is necessary to remember that Sir John Macdonald was returned to and has retained power as the originator of the "national policy" for Canada, a policy of protection pure and simple, and a policy, as such extremely distasteful to the orthodoxy of Mr. Goldwin Smith. This national policy is the same policy which is supposed by many in the United States to have developed most rapidly the resources of that community and, more important still, to have more than once enabled a majority to coerce a fractious minority by such bloodless methods as we have left behind no bitter memories of "big battalions." It may be well to recall that when the original States which made up the American Union agreed to come together, Rhode Island for a year stood aloof. But the argument of the "Chinese wall" was found to be irresistible. Every port on the mainland was closed against her produce, and thus it happened that Rhode Island "incorporated" with a good grace. And it is thispolicy of protection, or perhaps it wouldbe more proper to describe it as a system of free trade over an immense federal area, which Sir John Macdonald has borrowed entire from his southern neighbours. Mr. Goldwin Smith believes that hitherto it has been a failure. It is easy or difficult, according to the take of the audience, to prove that protection has everywhere been a failure, but at least in Canada the fact remains that, after a fierce battle on party lines, the national policy has been quite victorious, and is to-day receiving the general support of both parties in the Press. I hope Mr. Goldwin Smith will forgive me if I quote a Canadian editor very friendly to himself, who explained to me last year that there are three political parties in Canada—Mr. Goldwin Smith, the Conservative party, and the "Grits."

But it is much less surprising that Canadian farmers should recognize the advantages they would derive from this commercial union than that such an extremely shrewd body of men can be persuaded to waste their time at platform meetings, in the hope that even a single responsible politician in the United States may be brought to see the advantages of the other side to the bargain. A similar system of free trade with Mexico has been suggested more than once during the past ten years, but without attracting the smallest attention except from the handful of professors who with Mr. David A. Wells make up the orthodox free trade party of the United States. To Englishmen the bigoted adherence to protection on the part of the United States is the most perplexing problem in the economic volume. If a country with no standing army except a mere pioneer brigade which makes roads and bridges to prepare the way for the advances of settlement, a country too of immense natural resources and a rapidly diminishing national debt, yet refuses to commit itself to free competition with all the world, in what direction can we prudently look for the spread of the principle of free trade?

But it seems to me, Sir, that, not unaturally perhaps in the land of Mill and Ricardo, scanty justice has been done to that policy of protection which in America is sacred to the memory of Henry Clay. The object of a prohibitive tariff in the United States was, and today is, not to raise prices at the cost of the consumer, not even to secure the necessary revenue, but to control the direction of emigration from foreign lands, and this is why a commercial union with Great Britain itself seems to me less improbable than commercial union with Canada. The former would be a change of policy merely; the latter a change of principle. In the former case the United States would continue to attack the surplus population of Great Britan; but in the latter case emigrants—Anglo-Saxons, Germans, or others—who now settle in Dakota or Minnesota would be deflected to the immense virgin areas of Manitoba and the Saskatchewons, because equally from those districts they would enjoy "the privilege of market" in the United States. The Government of the United States to-day says to every emigrant who is leaving the old world, "We require you to fill our waste places, and to become a partof our garrison; we want you and not merely the cheap produce of your alien labour. If you come to us we offer you the free market of 60 millions of consumers at home; we offer you also the English market, which is always open to all comers. If, on the other hand, you settle in Manitoba we wall you out, and your produce can only find its way after a long haul to the distant markets of Lower Canada and Great Britain." It is no wonder, then, that the United States continues to absorb more than two-thirds of the most valuable of all British exports—the export of able-bodied working men. Dakota and Minnesota are to-day populous with the agriculturists of the mother country; Manitoba and Assiniboia, although more fertile and the cost of wheat production there already lower, are comparatively desected. And why? Solely because of the immense power of the protected area of the States to attract and absorb population. And for this reason any so-called movement for commercial union will always fail to find any support in the Congress of the United States. Free trade is at least intelligible, so also is protection but what is this strange hybrid—the "commercial union" of the States with Canada? What is the profit of such a connexion as this which should persuade 60 millions of people to reverse the direction of their fiscal policy for the sake of free access to the market of four millions! If the time comes when public sentiment in the United States agrees to recognize that more is to be gained than lost by the reversal of their protecvive policy, then that great nation will swim out boldly from shore and challenge the world to a free fight and free competition everywhere. Such a contest could never be sustained by Europe burdened as now with enormous national debts standing armies, and an exhausted soil.

Having now for some years watched the national policy of the United States, I am confident that each year sees that country drifted further from free trade shores. The working man there sees that if he is to be exposed to the full force of foreign competition—the competition for instance, of Germany, where the hours of labour are very long and Sunday work is increasing—it is clear that this "buying in the cheapest market" really portends that an American working eight hours is to be undersold in his own market by the German who works 12. The whole educational process in America is now intended to show the masses that, granted an immunity from the burden of standing armies and foreign complications, a much higher standard of comfort and refinement is coming close to them, the accompaniment of greater leisure; and also that skilled labour, highly paid, and using the latest mechanical appliances, during a "six hours' day, will provide the entire community with "bread enough and to spare."

A satisfactory euthanasia of the "dismal science" will appear to the American only when his country, enjoying every variety of climate and product, has become completely self-sustaining, and neither exports nor imports anything; when the hours of labour have been so reduced that no longer those "will enjoy without working at the expense of those who work without enjoying." Illusory or not, here at least is a condition of things more likely of attainment than universal free trade and universal peace.

And when the United States desire to absorb the Canadian or the Mexican nationalities, there will be no need then to tinker with possible "commercial unions." The things will be done wholesale. But not until that time comes. There is at present no political party in the United States but agrees that its present excessive bulk is now the greatest danger of the Republic. It is merely mischievous to suggest that Great Britain, instead of projecting commercial alliances with her own colonies, should wait while these alliances are being sought elsewhere. If the commercial union between Canada and the United States, at the expense of the mother country, is so good a thing, it is almost a reflection on the patriotism of the "third party" in Canada that it does not rather employ its influence and great ability to sway popular opinion in the direction of a similiar union between mother and daughter at the expense of our good cousin. Economically considered—that is, as a question of freight charges—Montreal is nearer to London than to New York, and Melbourne is infinitely nearer to Southampton than is Winnipeg to St. Louis. Those professors who are attempting to enlarge for their neighbours the local boundaries within which free trade is allowed to obtain, and who are content to loose sight of the economic advantages of such a commerical union as that of Great Britain with her colonies, are the very men who are to-day especially responsible for the tangles in the skein of economic science.

The annual purchases made in England by less than four millions of our fellow citizens who inhabit Australia are equal to the annual purchases of the sixty millions in the United States. The *per capita* consumption of English goods in the one country is at the rate of ten pounds annually, but in the other is less than eleven shillings. The markets our goods find in the far off southern seas are only not twice as great as now because the population of Australia is four millions and not eight millions. That population is four millions and not eight, for the same reason that there are sixty millions in the United States instead of perhaps thirty millions, because the mother country has made no effort whatever, by means of such a system of commercial unions as that which Mr. Goldwin Smith advocates for the United States, to fill her own waste places with her own people.

MR. A. D. CAREY'S JOURNEY ROUND CHINESE TURKESTAN.

A PAPER by Mr. A. D. Carey, on a "Journey round Chinese Turkestan and along the northern frontier of Tibet," was read by Mr. A. E. Carey, M. Inst. C. E. (brother of the author), at a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London. The President, General R. Strachey, occupied the chair.

In the course of his paper the writer stated that in the latter part of May, 1885, he left Simla intending to spend two years' leave of absence in carrying out a long-cherished scheme of travelling on the frontiers of Nothern Tibet. His plan was to reach Turkestan by the route through the uninhabited tract of Tibet lying between Rudokh and Polu. At Kailang he was joined by Mr. Ney Elias, British Commissioner in Ladakh, also bound for Turkestan; and at Leh he found Mr. Dalgleish, whose services he had secured as Turki interpreter and assistant for the trip. He left Tankse on the 12th of August with a caravan of 31 men and 49 ponies, and reached the Mangtza Lake, whence they struck the road between Rudokh and Polu. The existence of the Polu road from India was entirely unknown to the Chinese authorities at Kiria, and the news of the arrival of the caravan caused some consternation, but, explanations having been given, the Chinamen were very cordial and profuse in offers of assistance. Kiria, the chief place of the district of the same name, was a small, unwalled town, with a fairly good bazaar. The principal industry of the district was agriculture. As elsewhere in Turkestan, farming operations were entirely dependent on the irrigation from the streams which were fed by the melting of the snow on the mountains, and the Mirob, or officer whose duty it was to regulate the supply of water to the cultivators, was a functionary of considerable importance. Within the area of irrigation the country was dotted over with poplar, muiberry, and other trees, and was extremely fertile. Good crops of wheat, Indian corn, cotton, &c., were obtained, while fruit, especially grapes, melons, and peaches, and various kinds of vegetables were plentiful and good. Outside the zone of irrigation all was waste and barren. The respect and civility shown to them as Englishmen by all classes of the people was very marked. He was often rather embarrassed when strolling about the country by the attentions in the shape of presents of fruit and sweetmeats, invitations to stop and partake of tea, and so forth, offered him by the inmates of the farm-houses near which he passed, while the flow of visitors to the garden in which they were encamped was constant. Crowds of sick persons begging for medicine also besieged them. From Kiria they went to Khoten, which was a busy manufacturing town. The party of Russian explorers under General Prjevalsky left Khoten for Aksu a few days before his arrival at the former place. He had hoped to overtake them and make the acquaintance of that distinguished traveller, but on reaching the Tarim he was informed that General Prjevalsky had gone on to Aksu four or five days previously. (He the writer) visited Shah Yar, Kuchar, Karashahr, and Kurla, and, leaving the latter town on the 8th of February, struck down to Lob, and proceeded thence to Chaklik. The weather during December, January, and February, though very cold, had been calm, clear, and fine; in March the cold was less severe, but high winds with frequent dust storms prevailed and continued throughout April. After crossing the Cuiman Tash range of mountains they attempted the passage of the Kuen Lun range. Here, however, their guide was completely at fault, and after some hours of marching conducted them to the brink of a mighty precipice. Then with dramatic action he threw his sheepskin cap on the ground, struck himself twice on the forehead, sat down, and wept aloud. The failure of the guide to find the pass was a great misfortune, but they came to a place called Bokalik, whence they pushed on in the direction of Naichi. After passing 80 days without seeing a single human being outside the caravan they came suddenly on marks of human feet, and soon encountered several hundred pilgrims who were going to Lhassa. They were thus able to verify their position, and at length encamped on the pasture grounds of the Thaichinar nomads. By the advice of those mongols he pushed on to Bhaga Tsaiddam, and thence to Hoidu-thara. While on his way to the latter place he experienced great kindness from a young Lama who was travelling in company with a Chinaman towards Khoria. There was a good strip of country under barley at Hoidu-thara, but only servants were in charge, as the farmers had gone off into the mountains with their flocks and herds to avoid the heat. The Mongols were a pastoral people, and looked on agriculture as an inferior occupation which might be left entirely to servants. He had never seen more careless farming. No attempt at weeding was ever made, and in many fields the crop of weeds was larger than that of barley. The only field work needed at the time of his visit was the management of the irrigation, and this was attended to by labourers on horseback, who used a long stick to make openings in the channels, and so saved themselves the trouble of frequently dismounting. Mongolians seemed quite incapable of walking; a woman would get on a pony to go 200 yards from her tent to milk her goats, and he noticed that men who were far too drunk to walk, or even to stand, seemed quite safe as soon as they had been lifted on to their horses. Among the other places visited were Hajjar (the residence of the chief of the Thaichinar Mongols) Makhai, Obo, and Sachu. At length they reached Hami, where they found Europeans, and from Hami they journeyed through cultivated and grass land to Turfan, where it was possible to cash Government of India currency notes. The discount charge was heavy, but that Indian paper money should be negotiable at all in so remote a place showed how widespread was the confidence of Asiatics in the good faith of the Government of India. They then proceeded to Urumtsi, and after a stay of seven days pushed on to Karashahr, which they passed without halting, and put up at their old quarters in Kurla, where a cordial reception awaited them. He had now completed the circuit of Chinese Turkestan, and Kashgar excepted, had visited almost every important place in it. The chief characteristic of the country was its extreme poverty. It might indeed be described as a huge desert fringed by a few small patches of cultivation. The only really good strip of country of considerable size was the western portion, comprising Kargalik, Yarkand, and Kashgar. To the north a succession of very small oases extended along the foot of the Tian Shan Mountains, the stretches of intervening desert becoming larger as the traveller went further to the east. The eastern extremity of the province was desert pure and simple, and so was the southern extremety as far west as Kiria, with the exception of the small oases of Charchand and Chaklik. The central portion was chiefly desert, except that pasture of a coarse and inferior description was found in the neighbourhood of the Tarim river and of parts of the Lob Nor lake system. There were probably many districts in India in charge of a single collector and magistrate which were richer and better worth having than the whole of that huge province, extending over not much less than 20 degrees of longitude and six degrees of latitude. Sanguine expectations had from time to time been entertained of the development of a large trade with Turkestan, but judging from the poverty of the country, the sparseness of the population, and the absence of any manufacturing industries except on the most petty scale, it appeared to him impossible that such anticipations could ever be realized. The volume of trade, either with India or Russia, must, he was disposed to think always remain insignificant. So far as his personal experience went, the most friendly feeling appeared to exist towards England on the part both of the subject Mahomedan population and of the officials of the Chinese Government. At present the Chinese seemed to be adopting a conciliatory policy towards the Mussulmans, due perhaps to a consciousness that their position in Turkestan was not altogether secure. Occasional instances of ill-treatment of individuals occurred, but, on the whole, so far as his observation extended, their rule was not a harsh one. The tortures and detestable cruelties practised on criminals and accused persons, as described by travellers in China Proper, were almost unknown in Turskestan, except that the punishment of the cage was sometimes resorted to and severe beatings were often inflicted. Complete religious toleration was maintained. Crime was repressed, and life and property were in ordinary times as safe in Turkestan as in British India. The prestige of the Chinese stood as very high, and they were looked up to much as Englishmen used to be in India some years ago. Among the people generally more confidence seemed to be felt in the Chinese than in the Mussulman officials. The most glaring evil in the administration was the prevalence of official corruption, which was intensified by the uncertain tenure of office and the frequent transfers of the superior functionaries, but as a whole he did not think the Chinese *regime* in Turkestan compared unfavourably with other Asiatic Governments, such, e. g., as those of many native States in India. In spite of their absurd self-conceit and other peculiarities, the Chinese appeared to be by no means altogether wanting in the better characteristics of a ruling class, and to be quite the superiors of the Turks in decision, moderation, intelligence, and the other qualities which fit men for positions of authority. The Chinese had no military strength in Turkestan that could for a moment resist the advance of European troops. To an unprofessional eye there seemed to be good raw material among the soldiery, but the men were undisciplinedand poorly armed, while the officers were utterly inflicient and often addicted to opium. China was an unaggressive and not unfriendly neighbour, and our good wishes might therefore go with her efforts to maintain and consolidate her authority. He left Yarkand on the 7th March 1887, and travelled by Kargalik and Kugiar to Leh, crossing the Yongi Dawan, or New Pass on the 27th March, and the Karakoram Pass on the 5th April. The cold was severe and much snow lay on the ground to the south of the Karakoram, in Chai Josh Jilga, and as far as Yepchand. He returned by the Cashmere route through Srinagar to Rawul Pindi, and reached Simla on the 27th of May last, having exceeded his leave of absence by one day.

THE Government of India having sanctioned the appointment of an Inspector of Gymnasia for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, it is notified that all correspondence, reports, and returns connected with Gymnasia and Gymnastics should in nnturebe addressed to the Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Poona.

THE tailor who supplied Mr. O'Brien with the tweed suit, which has given so much discomfiture to the prison authorities at Tullamore, is in a fair way of making his fortune. The Guardians of the Fermoy Union intend to purchase from him a suit each of the same material, and if the cloth will only hold out Mr. Goulding may be able to clothe half Ireland in a similar garb to that of Mr. O'Brien. The Unionist *Echo* asks whether Mr. Balfour will arrest all who wear "seditious breeches."

A CORRESPONDENT of *Vanity Fair* states that the late Countess of Dalhousie figured in fiction as the beautiful and amiable Lady Corisande Bennet, one of the heroines of Lord Beaconsefild's "Lothair." Lady Dalhousie was born in 1857, and was therefore thirteen years of age when "Lothair" was published. It is unlikely that at that age her character was sufficiently developed to suggest Mr. Disraeli's heroine. Lady Dalhousie's eldest sister is named Lady Corisande Olivia Bennet.

MANY of the French papers accuse the President of remaining in office until December 1 in order to draw another month's emoluments. The coincidence of dates is certainly unfortunate. The President is paid in advance upon the first day of every month, and being still in office on Dec. 1, M. Grévy was entitled to draw £4,000 more from the coffers of the State. Strangely enough he was elected on January 31, 1879. The outgoing President, Marshal MacMahon, had received his money for January, and in order to be able to pay M. Grévy one month's salary for one day's Presidency, a suppl

MARK TWAIN'S PETITION TO THE QUEEN.

THE following appears in the December number of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*:—

HARTFORD, Nov. 6, 1887.

Madam,—You will remember that last May Mr. Edward Bright, the clerk of the Inland Revenue Office, wrote me about a tax, which, he said, was due from me to the Government on books of mine published in London—that is to say, an income- tax on the royalties. I do not know Mr. Bright, and it is embarrassing to me to correspond with strangers; I was raised in the country, and have always [illegible] there—the early part in Marion, county [illegible]uri, before the war and this part in Hartford, [illegible]ity Connecticut, near Bloomfield, and about [illegible]t miles this side of Farmington, though some [illegible]es, which it is impossible to be, for I have [illegible] it many and many a time in considerably [illegible] three hours, and General Hawley says he has [illegible] it in two and a quarter, which is not likely; so [illegible]and seemed best that I write your Majesty. It is true that I do not know your Majesty personally; but I have met the Lord Mayor, and if the rest of the family are like him, it is but just that it should be named royal; and likewise plain that in a family matter like this, I cannot better forward my case than to frankly carry it to the head of the family itself. I have also met the Prince of Wales once in the fall of 1873, but it was not in any familiar way, but in a quite informal way, being casual, and was of course a surprise to us both. It was in Oxford-street just where you come out of Oxford into Regent circus, and just as he turned up one side of the circle at the head of a procession, I went down the other side on the top of an omnibus. He will remember me on account of a gray coat with flap pockets that I wore, as I was the only person on the omnibus that had on that kind of a coat; I remember him, of course, as easy as I would a commet. He looked quite proud and satisfied, but that is not to be wondered at, he has a good situation. And once I called on your Majesty, but you were out.

But that is no matter, it happens with everybody. However, I have wandered a little away from what I started about. It was this way. Young Bright wrote to my London publishers, Chatto and Windus—their place is the one on the left as you come down Piccadilly, about a block and a half above where the minstrel show is—he wrote them that he wanted them to pay income-tax on the royalties of some foreign authors, namely, "Miss De La Rame (Ouida), Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. Francis Bret Harte, and Mr. Mark Twain." Well Mr. Chatto diverted him from the others, and tried to divert him from me, but in this case he failed. So then, young Bright wrote me. And not only that, but he sent me a printed document, the size of a newspaper, for me to sign, all over in different places. Well, it was that kind of a document that the more you study it the more it undermines you, and makes everything seem uncertain to you; and so, while in that condition, and really not responsible for my acts, I wrote Mr. Chatto to pay the tax and charge to me. Of course my idea was, that it was for only one year, and that the tax would be only about one per cent, or along there somewhere, but last night I met Professor Sloane, of Princetown—you may not know him, but you have probably seen him every now and then, for he goes to England a good deal, a large man and very handsome and absorbed in thought, and if you have noticed such a man on platforms after the train is gone, that is the one, he generally gets left, like all those specialists and other scholars who know everything but how to apply it—and he said it was a back tax for three years, and no one per cent., but two and a-half.

That gave what had seemed a little matter, a new aspect. I then began to study the printed document again, to see if I could find anything in it that might modify my case, and I had what seems to be a quite promising success. For instance, it opens thus—polite and courteous, the way those English Government documents always are—I do not say that to hear myself talk, it is just the fact, and it is a credit:

"To Mr. Mark Twain: in pursuance of the Acts of Parliament for granting to her Majesty duties and profits," &c.

I had not noticed that before. My idea had been that it was for the Government, and I wrote to the Government; but now I saw that it was a private matter, a family matter, and that the proceeds went to yourself, not the Government. I would always rather treat with principals, and I am glad I noticed that clause.

Well another thing which I noticed in the document, was this: that authors are not mentioned in the document at all. No, we have "quarries, mines iron works, salt springs, alum mines, water works' canals, docks, drains, levels, fishings, fairs, tolls, bridges, ferries," and so-forth and so-forth and so, on—well, as much as a yard or a yard and a half of them, I should think—anyway a very large quantity or number. I read—down, and down and down the list further, and further and further as I approached the bottom my hopes began to rise higher and higher because I saw that everything in England, *that* far was taxed by name and in detail, except perhaps the family, and may be Parliament, and yet still no mention of authors. Apparently, they were going to be overlooked. And, sure enough, they were! My heart gave a great bound. But I was too soon. There was a footnote, in Mr. Bright's hand, which said, "You are taxed under Schedule D., section 14." I turned to that place, and found these three things: trades, offices, gas works."

Having thus shown your Majesty that I am not taxable, but am the victim of the error of a clerk who mistakes the nature of my commerce, it only remains for me to beg that you will of your justice annul my letter that I spoke of, so that my publisher can keep back that tax-money which, in the confusion and abberration caused by the document, I ordered him to pay. You will not miss the sum, but this is a hard year for authors and as for lectures, I do not suppose your Majesty ever saw such a dull season.

With always great, and ever increasing respect, I beg to sign myself your Majesty's servant to command,

MARK TWAIN.

Her Majesty the Queen, London.

AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

THE Bulgarian Cabinet has (the Sophia correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphs) decided to let the prosecution of MM. Karaveloff, Nikiforoff, and Zanoff, the ex-Ministers of Prince Alexander who are accused of having plotted the Prince's overthrow, take its course. The application for leave to prosecute was made so long ago as the 6th of September, 1886, by the Military Procurator-General; the country being then under martial law. The applicatton remained in suspense, however, owing to the mission of General Kaulbarsf who demanded that all persons arrested on account o. the plot of the 9th of August should be set at liberty While Russian gun-boats were anchoring off Bourgas and Varna, and while the country was thought to be in imminent danger of a Russian occupation, the Regency did not consider it expedient to bring the ex-Ministers to trial. But, the country having now been restored to order and safety, the Government estems it a duty not to allow impunity for past offeences to men who are said to have brought Bulgaria to the verge of ruin. The Ministers have adopted their present resolve after full reflection, and notwithstanding earnest entreaties from England and other countries that they should in their own interest suffer the prosecution to drop. The ex-Ministers will be tried by a special court to be commissioned by the Sobranje, as Articles 155 and 158 of the Constitution provide. The principal *ex officio* members of this court will be the Presidents of the Court of Cassation, of the Court of Appeal, and of the tribunal of first instance.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—Prince Ferdinand is much depressed by the continued refusal of the Great Powers of Europe to recognise him; so much so, indeed, that he is said recently to have expressed an intention of resigning if their recognition be not accorded soon. I heard this from a well-informed gentleman who arrived here from Sophia on Tuesday; and I have good reason to believe that most of the Continental diplomatists regard this view of the case as a true one.

OF twenty-four notices of deaths in a recent edition of the *Times*, no fewer than twelve are of persons upwards of 70 years of age. The aggregate is 1,012 years, showing an average of 84½ years. Seven were upwards of 80 (81, 83, 84, 86, 97, 100, 102), an aggregate of 634 years, with the average of 90 4-7 years.

THE *Jewish Chronicle* records the death of Emma Lazarus, a Jewish poetess, of New York, who recently expired in that city, at the age of 37, after a long and painful illness. Her poems had earned the praise of Mr. Browning and other competent judges. Miss Lazarus made a visit to Europe for the sole purpose of calling attention to the unhappy condition of the Jews in Russia and Roumania.

DR. INGRAM, whose "History of the Irish Union" was so severely criticised by Mr. Gladstone in a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century*, replies to the attack in the December issue of that magazine. He is very angry. Though he talks of "endeavouring to reply with due moderation," he says, "I do not envy the condition of mind of one who, like a modern Old Mortality, prowls among the tombs of the victims not for the purpose of restoring to our love the memories of our martyrs, but to renew and re-chisel the letters of blood which the kindly hand of time had more than half obliterated."

LORD HARTINGTON'S VISIT TO DUBLIN.

ADDRESSING a meeting at Lancaster on the 22nd November, Sir William Harcourt spoke of the then imminent visit of the Marquis of Hartington in company with Mr. Goschen to Dublin to influence Irish opinion in favour of the Conservative method of Government. Sir W. Harcourt, after dealing with the political situation generally, proceeded:—

It is said that Mr. Gladstone and his friends are much alarmed at this visit of Lord Hartington to Dublin. If they had said they were very much amused, I think they would have said what was more true. (Laughter.) When Lord Hartington goes which party will he be accredited by, from whom does he carry a message? Not from the Liberal party. (Cheers.) They are great admirers, so they say, these Liberal Unionists, of local self-government. I venture to say that beyond Belfast and the few surrounding counties there is no representative institution, there is no corporation, there is not a body in Ireland which owes its origin to popular election, which will give a welcome to Lord Hartington. (Cheers.) But the Liberal Unionists do not address themselves to the Irish people. When Mr. Chamberlain went to Belfast he took care to make that very clear. He said there are two races in Ireland, and he pointed out that there was one which was not Irish at all to whom he had gone. He said that that race had shown all the qualities of a dominant people. Those are the people to whom the Liberal Unionists go in Ireland. It is no use going to them to settle the Irish question. You must go to the Irish people. (Cheers.) Those are the people to whom Lord Hartington is going. The people to whom he is not going are those Hottentots of whom Lord Randolph Churchill spoke. Then the *Times* says that Lord Hartington will have a splendid reception. (Laughter.) Well, so he will. He will have Dublin Castle and all its hangers-on; he will have all the stars and garters; he will have all the lords and ladies; he will have the baronets and the knights and the people who wish to be baronets and knights whose name is legion (cheers); he will have all the lawyers who have got preferment, and those who wish preferment. No Government in Ireland has given such profitable occupation to the lawyers. They will have there every man who maketh and loveth a job. (Laughter.) And then Ireland will always give you a distinguished platform. (Cheers.) He will have there all the landlords and their agents, the emergency men, and the crowbar brigade. (Laughter and cheers.) He will have the sheriffs and bailiffs and resident magistrates galore. (Laughter.) He will have the police, the Orangemen and Orange-women. He will have the racing men, the hunting men, and the horse-dealers of Ireland. He will have the professors and the clergy, the Scribes and the Pharisees: and he will have the Trinity College, Dublin. When you have any abuse to support or a reform to abuse you may always count upon the Universities. (Cheers.) He will have the brewers of Dublin, the distillers of the Lord Lieutenant's whisky, and you will see gathered "a most distinguished assembly." (Laughter.) When he has got them together what will he say? It will be an easy speech to make. He will say "My lords, and ladies, and gentlemen,—I am come to you to advocate union and a system of government very much to your own advantage. (Laughter.) It is administered by you and for you; you are the salt of the Irish earth (laughter), and it is by you and for you that the Government should exist. (Laughter.) I and the excellent Tory Government which I support take good care that the laws at Westminster shall be made to suit you. My friend, Mr. Balfour, (groans) takes care that they shall be administered in your interests. I am quite aware that there are four millions of troublesome people up and down the country, but they are only Celts and Papists, vulgar, discontented people, who would like to have some voice in the management of their own affairs, and I need not tell you that we will never consent to any such thing. (Laughter.) We have taken care that you and I shall have all the patronage and all the power, that we shall do as we please. It is quite true we have 80 or 90 Irish representatives in Westminster, but Lord bless you, we do not listen to them there. (Laughter.) We put them down in London, and we put them down in Ireland. If the newspapers say what you do not like we abolish them. If these outside barbarians call meetings we suppress them; if they attempt to combine we punish them. It is true that you are few and the people are many; it is true that for generations you have occupied the soil we conquered for you; instead of having gained the love and confidence of the people among whom you live you are hated by them; but we have guaranteed that we will maintain your injustice by the British bayonet, and the O'Callaghans and the O'Brallaghans are safe under the shadow of the British Constitution, and the beneficent protection of the Union. Hurrah for the Union." I daresay Lord Hartington will put it in better words, and then with one accord this distinguished assembly, the coppersmiths of Dublin, will shout "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." (Laughter.) Mr. Chamberlain described the Government of Dublin Castle as worse than that of Austria in Italy or Russia in Poland. If Lord Hartington had gone to congratulate the Court of Vienna upon its administration in Lombardy, or to give his felicitations to Nicholas upon his government at Warsaw, he would have been received with acclamation; he would have come away with the decoration of the double-headed eagle. (Laughter and cheers.) Let me give you another example. Suppose Lord Hartington in the days of slavery had gone to Charleston or Richmond, in the Southern States of America, and had pronounced a eulogism upon their domestic institutions, do not you think that he would have had all the chivalry of the South with him, and that he would have found it easy to persuade them that the institution of slavery was that which had made their greatness and which would continue their power? I am not sorry that this visit is going to take place. It will italicize and emphasize the situation, for what is necessary for the reform of the Government of Ireland is that the English people should understand what the present system is. Nothing will do more to throw light upon it than Lord Harington's appearance there, and the people by whom he will be surrounded. It will be like a picture in an illustrated paper; it will paint a scene before the eyes of the world; it will point a moral if it does not adorn a tale. On the one side will be all the paraphernalia of a Government, which the people neither respect, nor love, nor fear The upper ten thousand will be there, by whom and for whom and in whom a Government exists. On the other side there will be a sullen and discontented nation, compelled to regard with silent indignation a demonstration directed against them, a defiance cast in their teeth. If they dared to reply to that defiance they would be shot down. ("Shame.") It will be a meeting of the English within the Pale to celebrate the domination and ascendancy of a privileged minority over the mass of the Irish people. Not with Lord Hartington and the bedizened circle by which he will be surrounded will be the heart of the Irish nation. (Cheers.) It will be with the prisoners, the keys of whose cells Lord Hartington clanks in his hands, over whom he goes to exult, who have been cast into gaol for no crime (cheers), who have been treated with every circumstance of indignity and shame only because they asserted the sentiments of the people they represent and defended the interests of the race to which they belong. (Cheers.) I believe that these things should be known and seen and felt; that they should be brought home to the conscience of the English people; that the public mind should be informed as to the actual working of the Coericion Act, the mode of its sordid and squalid operation, and the devices to which the great Government has drifted to enforce its will upon an unwilling people. Do you think that land and order become dignified by a Viceroy attended with police to prevent public meetings, or by filching prisoner's clothes? Why, a Government becomes not only odious but ridiculous under such circumstances. It is a wholesome lesson. The real dangers to the people are those who can devise vice and make it lost like virtue; those who can temper oppression so that it simulates freedom. Do you think this sort of thing elevates the reputation of the Government in the eyes of our own people or of the world?

QUITE lately in carrying out some works at the mouth of the Erft, where it joins the Rhine, close to Neuss, the remains of a bridge, dating clearly from the Roman period, were found. It seems to have been very well built, and was carried across the Erft by two arches. It is believed to be the first Roman bridge discovered in the lower Rhine district. The explorations which are being carried on at the site of the ancient Nonæsium, close to the present town of Neuss, are likely to bear fruit of great value for historical students. There was here evidently a great entrenched camp, following the lines of the *casta quadrata*, as described by Polybius, each side being about 600 yards long.

THE Press Association has received an advance opy of the revised and authorised edition of Mr. Gladstone's speech at Nottingham, on October 18. The passage in which the right hon. gentleman referred to the Gweedore evictions does not appear, and in its place is the following note:—

"I omit here a passage which referred to a scene at an eviction in Ireland, because the statement of my informant (upon which I spoke) in some particulars has been impugned, and I should wish to avoid the publication of any substantially disputed matter however. Moreover, a report of my speech, which I have only recently seen, imputes to me the use of an expression which, I believe, I did not use, and thus conveys a sense which I certainly had not intended. Some correspondence on the matter between Colonel Dopping and Professor Stuart, M. P., has already appeared in the public press.—W. E. G."

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GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

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"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable prescriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature *Henry*

Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

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ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ 15 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes 5 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ 6 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 „ ETHER „ „ „ 30 „

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver, restorer and beautifier of the human hair; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair restorers are composed and which ruin the health. (vide Medical papers), will keep from a child sweet in the hottest climates and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of scent; it prevents hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandriff, and renders the hair soft, glossy, curly and glossy; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 2s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

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CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
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Sterling Silver and Gold English Lever Keyless Watches.

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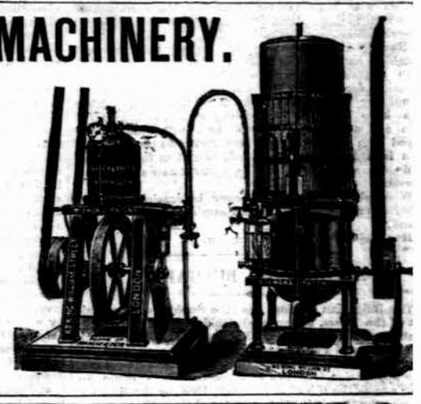

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Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papaya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsine, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity.

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